REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,239.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,, ...	,, 24
Three Months ,, ...	,, 14
One Month ,, ...	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding.....	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship SATTARA, 1,237 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 4th May 1872, at noon.

	May 1872.		May 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	4	Leave Tuticorin	12
,, Ratnagherry	5	,, Colombo	13
,, Vingoria	5	,, Galle	14
,, Carwar	6	,, Nagapatam	17
,, Mangalore	7	,, Madras	19
,, Cannanore	8	,, Cocomada	21
,, Tellicherry	9	,, Masagapatam	22
,, Calicut	9	,, Bimlipatam	22
,, Beypore	9	,, Gopalapore	23
,, Cochin	10	,, False Point	26
,, Alleppy	11	Arrive CALCUTTA	26

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherries District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF viâ KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th April 1872, at noon.

	April 1872.		May 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	26	Leave BUSSORAH	15
Arrive Kurrachee	29	Arrive Fao	15
	May 1872.	,, Bushire	17
,, Guadur	1	,, Linga	20
,, Muscat	3	,, Bunder Abbas	21
,, Bunder Abbas	4	,, Muscat	24
,, Linga	7	,, Guadur	25
,, Bushire	9	Leave Kurrachee	27
,, Fao	11	Arrive BOMBAY	31
Arrive BUSSORAH	12		

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 3rd May, 1872, at noon.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OTHELLO, 20TH MAY.

THIS Magnificent New Steamer, A 1 18 Years, 2,900 Tons Register, 2,400-Horse Power Effective, built expressly for the Indian Trade, will leave Bombay about the 20th May. The OTHELLO has splendid Cabin accommodation amidships, and a spacious and airy Saloon, 40 by 30 feet on the Upper Deck, with an overhanging Deck all round to secure protection from the sun. Everything has been done in the building of this Steamer for the comfort and health of Passengers. She is well ventilated, has a separate Sitting Saloon for Ladies, with adjacent Sleeping Cabins, Bath Rooms, Smoking House, Piano, &c.

First Class	Rs. 500
Second Class	,, 300

Early application for Passage should be made to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

N.B.—The following Steamers of the WILSON LINE will also have despatch about the dates named :—

THOMAS WILSON	About 20th April.
PALERMO	,, 20th ,,
WALAMO	,, 20th May.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£7
Suez	39	26	9
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa).....	52	35	14-10

Including Wines / Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st May 1872.

INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1st June 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The next Steamers from Bombay will be the ARCHIMEDES, 1,250 Tons, about 10TH MAY, and the SPHINX, 1,600 Tons, about 25TH JUNE. These Steamers have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY PER ARETUSA, SPHINX AND APIS.

To	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Suez	£28	£13- 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine, transit through Egypt, fees and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 6 days, and the Company's Mail Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the transhipment to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an average rate of fare.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at the rate of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent will undertake.

The undersigned grants also Passage Tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class	£12	Second Class	£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare, under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head ; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free : 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 130 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway Tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co.:—First Class, £3 ; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 5 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 13th April 1872.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 22nd April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. DELHI, (2,178 tons and 400 H.P.) Captain C. J. Wilkinson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

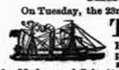
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 23rd April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons and 600 H.P.), Captain N. Rossell, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 20th April.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 Horse Power, C. C. Conder, Commander, will sail for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 29th May.

Passengers for the Continent will proceed from Egypt by the Steamers of the Adriatico Orientale Company to Brindisi and Venice.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool, via Suez Canal	1st Class	Rs.	500
Do. do.	2nd ,,	,,	350
To Suez	1st ,,	,,	350
Do. do.	2nd ,,	,,	225
To Venice, including Railway Fare through Egypt.....	1st ,,	,,	505
Do. do. do.	2nd ,,	,,	330
To Paris	1st ,,	,,	551
Do.	2nd ,,	,,	360

Exclusive of Wines.

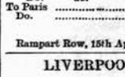
STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Rampart Row, 15th April 1872.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FIRST CLASS FARE .....Rs. 450

SECOND CLASS FARE..... ,, 300



THE steamer PETERSBURG, 1,626 Tons, R. Blair, Commander, will sail HENCE for LIVERPOOL about May 3rd, 1872, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

Plans of the Cabins can be seen in our Office.

JOHNSON & Co., Ship Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

The Steamer LEITH, 1,780 Tons, will follow about the 20th May.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. BELLONA, 1,513 Tons, 300 H.P.

(To leave on 10th May).

THIS well-known and favourite Steamer (which passed the Canal inward on 7th inst.) will be DESPATCHED to LIVERPOOL on the above date. She has excellent and well ventilated accommodation for a large number of First-class Passengers, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess. Passage money Rs. 450, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which, however, are obtainable on board. Further particulars can be obtained from Messrs. JOHNSON & Co., Ship Brokers, or from

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th April 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE RUSSIAN STEAM NAVIGATION, TRADING, and ODESSA RAILWAY COMPANY have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and BOMBAY.

In accordance with the above Notice, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 400 Horse Power, 2,210 tons, Captain Fortounoff, has left Odessa for Bombay, on the 23rd ultimo, and is expected here about the 25th instant. The Nachimoff will have quick despatch.

Cargo taken for Odessa, Constantinople, Aden, all Continental Ports in general, London and Liverpool.

Shippers to Russia are informed that from the 27th February Odessa time will be 2 hours, or Petersburg at reduced rates.

For Freight and Passage apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co., Agents, Russian Steam Nav., Trading, and Odessa Ry Co.

Bombay, 18th April 1872.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FARES:

FIRST CLASS	£45
Children under 10—Half Fare	
Ditto 2—Free	
European Nurses	£25.
Ayahs	£15.

Exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding, Linen, Towels, &c.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

April 25th, "CELLA," 2,000 Tons, 300 H.P., Jeffery, Commander.

April 30th, "EUROPEAN," 2,600 Tons, 450 H.P., Abrams, Commander.

May 10th, "BELLONA," 1,920 Tons, 300 H.P., Power.

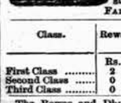
These magnificent Full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up with spacious Saloon, roomy Cabins, and every comfort. Each Steamer will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

JOHNSON & Co., Ship-Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Note.—*For the convenience of intending Passengers residing Up-country, heavy baggage may be sent to us, and will be shipped FREE.*



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	8 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are requested to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

CHOICE NOTE PAPERS,

MANUFACTURED AT

The Original Turkey Mill,

(*Superior to every Hand-made Paper.*)

Gentlemen's

	Cash.	Credit.
"BARONIAL" (8 by 5 inches), packet of 5 Quires, with box of 100 *Square* Envelopes.....	Rs. a. 4 0	Rs. a. 4 8
"CETANO" (7 by 4½ inches), ditto of ditto	3 4	3 12

Ladies'

"ALBERT" (6) by 4 inches), packet of 5 Quires, with box of 100 *Square* Envelopes.....	2 14	3 4
"QUEEN'S" (5½ by 3½ inches) do. do.....	2 10	2 14

De La Rue & Co.'s fine Stationery, of every description, on sale by TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, White, and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

13 Bales Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs.
5 ditto Grey T. Cloth, 6 lbs.
4 Cases T. Red Prints.
5 ditto White Lappets.
2 ditto Coloured Sarrics.
3 ditto very rich gilt and painted Bohemian Glassware &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of the valuable Landed Property known as the Apollo House, situated at the junction of Apollo and Marine Streets, within the Fort of Bombay.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of April 1872, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the undermentioned valuable Landed Property :—

All that piece or parcel of land, with the two storied house, standing thereon, suitable for offices or shops, situated at the junction of Apollo and Marine Streets, within the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 980 and four-ninths square yards, or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Nos. 12 and 13, and in the book of the Collector of Assessment under No. 20, and bounded on the north side by a warehouse and offices, on the south side by the junction of Apollo and Marine Streets, on the east side by Marine S reet, and on the west side by Apollo Street.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE Co.

Bombay, 22nd April 1872.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY, No. 25, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Pictures, Clock, Table Ornaments, Carriages, Horses, and set of Harness, &c., at Breach Candy.

On TUESDAY, the 7th day of May, 1872, at 12 o'clock, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. are favoured with instructions to commence sale by Public Auction, at the above place, the whole of that valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., being the property of F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., C.S., (Collector of Bombay) proceeding home.

Further particulars will be published hereafter, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 22nd April 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

No. 44 FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Best Plated Rich Crockery and Glassware, a Soundy's Full-toned Grand Square Pianoforte, a strong English-built Dog-cart, a powerful Grey Horse, &c., at No. 60 A, Malabar Hill.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 23rd inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of L. A. Watkins, Esq., the same comprises rich Cut glassware, Handsome Dinner and Desert services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers, containing 3 hotwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle, and eggstands, a mahogany case containing a set of electroplated King's pattern spoons and forks, cutlery, a double-barrelled fowling piece in case, a Do. Rifle by "Manton," handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as round, dining table, sideboard, circular, pier, and side tables, easy and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, a handsome 3-seated ottoman, chiffoniers, teapoys with marble tops, music stands, a Soundy's full-toned Mahogany sympathetic grand square Piano, a first-rate English Slate Baguelle table, lady's handsome writing and work tables, handsome Brussel's carpet, a magnificent ormolu gilt 8-day clock and pair of candelabras to match, plated, hanging argand lamps, a first-rate sewing machine by Wheeler and Wilson, handsomely carved-four-post bedstead, mahogany and blackwood dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, an iron safe on stand, dispense articles, cooking utensils &c., &c.

AT 2 P. M.

An English-built light Dogcart by Windover.
A handsome Bay Australian Horse.
A powerful Grey Brougham Do.
Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a full-toned Mahogany grand Square Piano, a handsome English-built Brougham, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the above-mentioned place, the handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of W. R. Brooke, Esq., the same comprises a handsome set of rich cut vine leaf pattern glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast, and dessert services, best plated ware, such as, vegetable and muffin dishes, cruet, pickle and egg frames, epergne, tea set, toast rack, biscuit box, a mahogany case containing a set of best electro-plated spoons and forks for 12 persons, cutlery, &c., handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as, round dining table for 8 persons, sideboard, whatnots, screens, circular, pier, card and sofa tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, teapoys, a first-class piano by Soundy and Co., a Lady's Davenport, first-rate cromolithographs in gilt frames, plated, 3 light hanging argand lamp, rich Persian carpet, handsome English brass bedsteads, camp cots, reclining sofas, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, clothes and gown presses, wardrobe, writing tables, towel horses, dispense articles, choice plants, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome English-built circular glass fronted miniature Brougham.

A set of English brass mounted single Harness, (nearly new).

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated Rich Crockery and Glassware, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in a Tent, opposite their Rooms, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., the property of a Gentleman, left for up-country the same comprises, star cut and hollow stem glasses, handsome green and gold dinner service, ditto pink and gold dessert set, plated erect stand, ice pitcher, tea set, toast rack, a mahogany case containing a set of King's pattern spoons and forks, for 12, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome carved blackwood furniture, such as, a set of camp table in 5 pieces, sideboard, screens, circular, pier, and sofa tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, whatnots, hatstands, camp cots, bed-room sofa, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, clothes and gown presses, chests of drawers, dispense articles, &c., &c.

No Catalogue and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BRILLIANT DIAMONDS

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a parcel containing fine Brilliant Diamonds, as follows :

12 Brilliants, weighing	20 5-16 Caras.		
5	ditto	ditto	10¼ ditto
2	ditto	ditto	4 11-16 ditto
1	ditto	ditto	3 3-32 ditto
1	ditto	ditto	4 1-16 ditto
6	ditto	ditto	14½ ditto

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a first-class Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are ins ructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of C Benn, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd April 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by mail Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance .....Rs. 10

Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £1,000,000.—INSURANCES against FIRE can be effected through the Undersigned upon all description of Property, Merchandize, &c., in the City of Bombay and its neighbourhood.

RICHARD MARTIN & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY NATIVE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at its Office, No. 1, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 4th May 1872, at 2 P.M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 18th day of April 1872 :—

That this Company be wound up voluntarily.

That Messrs. A. Viegas and Sorabjee Frommurze be appointed Liquidators, and that their joint remuneration be (5,000) Three Thousand Rupees, to cover all expenses.

By order,

VIEGAS & Co.,

Secretaries, B. N. I. Company.

Bombay N. I. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 18th April 1872.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received up to the 3rd proximo, for IMPROVING TWO PLOTS of LAND at Colaba, by FILLING UP to certain levels with MOORUM.

Particulars of the Work and Form of Tender will be given at the Office of the Undersigned.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

REMINGTON & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers, Colaba Company, Limited.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 19th April 1872.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, at his Office, at Mazagon, up to Noon on THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo, for the EXCAVATION by Contract of PETTY REPAIRS to BARRACKS and PUBLIC BUILDINGS at Colaba, Butcher's Island, Cross Island, Mazagon, Pow Pir, and Malabar Hill, for the year 1872-73.

The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning his reasons for so doing.

The Survey Report and Schedule of Rates of the above repairs can be seen, and all further particulars relating to this Contract may be obtained, on personal application, during Office hours, on the 28th and 29th instant, at the Office of

G. MEREWETHER, Captain R.E.,

Acting Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

NOTICE.—Application will be received by the Undersigned up to 2 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 23rd April 1872, from parties willing to convey FORTY-FOUR TONS BRIDGE IRON WORK to Carwar, and ONE HUNDRED and TWENTY TONS of ditto from Bowen Nicolai's Tomb, B-ree Bunder, to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Good's Station at Carnac Bunder. A deposit of Rupees Two Hundred to accompany the application. This amount will be forfeited in case of any evasion or delay in signing the necessary Agreement Paper.

Further particulars can be learnt on application during Office hours.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,

Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay, 20th April 1872.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 79 of 1872.

TRICUMJEE MOOLJEE, PITAMBER PUDUMSEY and SAWJEE NESSOWJEE, Hindoo Merchants, residing at Mandvee Bunder, outside the Fort, Bombay, and NATHOO VISSONJEE, also Hindoo merchant, residing at Mody Khana Street, within the Fort, Bombay, and trading in Bombay in co-partnership under the name, style, and firm of TRICUMJEE MOOLJEE .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE GHEESTA and HORMUSJEE DHUNJEEBHOY GHEESTA, respectively, Parsee merchants, residing in Nanabhoy Lane, within the Fort, Bombay, and trading in co-partnership under the name, style, and firm of DADABHOY HORMUSJEE GHEESTA and Co. .....Defendants

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that on TUESDAY the 2th day of May next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, (under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of this date), WILL BE SOLD PROPERTY and put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, the undermentioned immoveable property of the abovenamed Defendant Dadabhoy Hormusjee Gheesta :—

The house of the defendant Dadabhoy Hormusjee, situate within the Fort, in Nanabhoy Lane, and in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 10, and the ground being registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 171, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on the east by the property of Cowarjee Sorabjee Cooper, on the west by the property of Edaljee Bomanjee, on the north by a sweeper's passage, and on the south by Nanabhoy Bomanjee Lane, towards the satisfaction of the sum of Rs. 1,704-6-8 for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed, and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date of the said Decree until payment. The Sale will extend only to the right, title and interest of the Defendant Dadabhoy Hormusjee Gheesta in the above specified property.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,

Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 27th April 1872.

Messrs. MANISTY & FLETCHER,

Plaintiff's Attornies.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SS. THOMAS WILSON.

PASSENGERS are requested to EMBARK before Noon on MONDAY, 22nd inst.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application, for Probate of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE PATLOO, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, deceased, has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, by ARDASEER DOSSABHAI MUNSHI, one of the Executors named in the said Will. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated this 20th day of April 1872.

KEIR, PRESCOT and WINTER,

Applicant's Proctors.

P. GRANT and SON,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

THE Executors beg to inform the PUBLIC that the BUSINESS CONTINUES to be CARRIED ON AS USUAL, and that all Orders will be promptly and satisfactorily executed.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),

IMPORTERS OF

OILMEN'S STORES,

AND

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

DIRECT FROM

CROSSE and BLACKWELL, GILLON, HOGARTH, MOIR, &c.,

AND THE FIRST CONTINENTAL HOUSES.

THE SUPPLIES FOR THE COMPANY'S

STORE DEPARTMENT

REACH THEM BY THE

SUEZ CANAL and OVERLAND MAILS

Only, they may therefore be relied upon to possess in full perfection the delicacy and freshness of flavour so often impaired or destroyed by long sea voyages. Maintaining in every other respect the high character of their imports, the Company confidently assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar Auctions), and respectfully caution the public against the danger attending the use of stale or inferior Stores generally.

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM.
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS.
FRESH MEATS, GAME AND POULTRY.
PATES, POTTED MEATS, AND YORKSHIRE PIES.
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIG'S CHEEKS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.
CRYSTALLIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED, AND TART FRUITS.
BON BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS.
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES, PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS.
CHOICE INDIAN AND CHINA TEAS.
COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES.
ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c., &c.
CORN FLOURS, ISINGLASS, AND GELATINE.
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TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

NOTICE.—TO LET, from

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON,

MODERATE inquiry for Mofussil Press shares at Rs. 6·9 and Bank of Bombay shares at rates quoted. Land and Spinning shares steady. Government Paper rising.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From
20	Andromeda	Murdock	Liverpool, Oct. 20.
21	Suttara (s)	Ballantine.....	Calcutta, March 28.
	S. S. Swamo	Nacoda	Chittagong, Feb. 14.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Asia (s)	McCallum.....	Coast and Calcutta.
	Pilotx (s)	Baker.....	Coast and Goa.
	Feruzzi (s)	Guledi	Liverpool.
	John Straker (s)...	Purvis	Liverpool.
	John Peacock	Finlay	Rangoon.
21	Viscount Sandon ..	Nacoda	Chittagong.

The steamer Lord Clyde was entered for loading on Saturday last.

HOOGHLY.

April ARRIVALS.

17 British Sceptre .....Tull-ich .....London, Dec. 14.
18 Himalaya (s) .....Heusman .....Camorta, April 12.
Penang (s) .....Ewart .....Sandaway, April 13.

April DEPARTURES.

17 Meinam (s) ....
Lord of the Isles..... ....

MADRAS.

April ARRIVALS.

16 Kingdom of Belgium ..... London.
17 W. W. Smith .... Galle.
Sir Robert Seppings (s) .... Colombo.
18 Burmah (s) .... Calcutta.
Excelsior (s) .... Calcutta.

April DEPARTURES.

16 Khedive (s) .... Galle.
Winstead (s) .... Galle.
17 Abyssinia (s) .... Rangoon.
Nemesis (s) .... Calcutta.
18 Queen of the South .... London.

DAILY IMPORTS—20TH APRIL.

FROM LONDON.

Elgin (s), 4 casks hardware, Noserbhoy Chandabhoy.
Palermo (s), 14 casks beer, Bombay Club; 90 cases kerosine oil, Sulimanjee Rujabally; 7 cases iron chests, and 4 cases sundries, Dorabjee Fazonjee and Co.
Petersburg (s), 25 cases sarsaparilla, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.; 3 casks glassware, Rhanjee Verjee.
Urbino (s), 4 cases butter, Bolton and Co.
Callirhoe, 20 cases stemwine, Payne and Co.
Singapore (s), 9 cases hock, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Anaxi, 13 cases claret, Payne and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS—20TH APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Thomas Wilson (s), 8 bales wool, Lyon and Co.
Helen Scott, 125 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Celia (s), 8 bales cotton, Monjee Goculdas and Co; 50 bales cotton, Goolaulmsson Fazul and Co; 2 bales cotton, Joovareemul Hemraj; 26 bales cotton, Tribhoovandass Nursheeram; 11 bales cotton, Coverjee Ludha; 40 bales cotton, Narrandass Purshotumdas; 2 bales cott-n, and 18 bales rag, Megjee Mooljee; 75 bales cotton, Nanabhoy Purmandass; 30 bales cotton, Ramjee Poonjee; 24 bales cotton, Keshewjee Ramjee.
Berar (s), 5·0 bales cott-n, Gaddum and Co; 35 bales hemp, and 15 bales rags, Chuterbhoy Pittamber; 38 bales wool, Jacob Sawoo and Co.; 25 bales cotton, Rolli Brothers.
Ferinzi (s), 85 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.
Palermo (s), 32 bales wool, Goculdass Cullianjee; 100 bales cotton Killick, Nixon and Co.; 32 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee; 150 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co.
European (s), 100 bales cotton, Cowasjee Hurrackchund; 38 bales wool, Vurjeevandass Madhowdass and Co.; 9·0 bundles linseed, Vurjeevandass Madhowdass and Co.; 125 bales cotton, Mooljee Thackersey and Co.; 50 bales wool, Khimjee Ramjee; 101 bales wool, Laljee Jumnadass; 56 bales wool, Lilladhur Govindjee.
Elgin (s), 24 bales cotton, Luckmeechund Nurrey; 51 bales cotton, Odhowjee Bhimjee.
Petersburg (s), 3,60) bundles coir yarn, Geerdhurdass Mooljee; 2,03 bales cotton, Rolli Brothers.
Delhi (s), 50 bales cotton and bales wool, G. Sigez and Co.
Belgium (s), 200 bags linseed, Vusraz Moujee; 3,0 bales cotton, King and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Stowell (s), 7 cases gum, Vogjee Dayall; 54 cases oil-cumin, Cassum Munjee; 23 bales skins, Fukeer Mahomed Husson Abdool Cader and Co.; 6 bales skins, Dossabhoy Essmaljee; 273 robins cases, Heerchund Cursonjee; 3 cases shawls, R. L. Southern and Co; 2,750 bundles coiryarn, G. Mooljee; 79 cases gum, Allarakea Khakey and Co.; 116 boxes benjamin, Chuttoorbhoy Dewjee.
Tamavo (s), 90 casks cocoanut oil, Hussonally Goolam Husson and Co.; 300 bags wheat, 600 bags galls, and 273 Mooda copra, Heerachund Cursonjee; 21 cases dry ginger, Harkeeshen Davidass; 29 bales kuskus roots, Gopaljee Runeydi; 606 bags coffee, Behreed Brothers; 45 bales hides, Russool Momed; 15 bales hides, Mohomed Ebram.

FOR HAVRE.

Macedon, 100 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck and Co.
Delhi (s), 50 bales cotton, Bhimjee Girdhur; 10 bales cotton, Dulputbhoy Bhagoobhoy.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Camperdown, 250 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Delhi (s), 18 moras copra, Bapoo Essack.
Persia (s), 10) bales wool, Doongersee Goopjee.

FOR VENICE.

Persia (s), 50 bales cotton, and 25 hhds. cocoanut-oil, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Persia (s), 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Persia (s), 15 hhds. cocoanut-oil, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANCONA.

Persia (s), 8 bundles hides, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hindostan (s), 60 cases sharkfins and fishmaws, Currimbhy Heerjee; 3 boxes cambay stones, S. N. Tolatee; 73 bottles quicksilver, and 4 cases cambay stone, Ebram Noordin and Co.; 80 bales cotton, Nursee Keshewjee and Co.; 42 Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 25 chests M. opium, Ramparlah Caleeram; 68 bundles sharkfins and fishmaws, Currimbhoy Ebram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hindostan (s), 15) chests M. opium, Heralall Ramgopall; 17 chests M. opium, Tarachund Shittaram; 4) chests M. opium, Gungabux Cangooram; 10 chests M. opium, Tarachund Gunsamdass.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been made by European houses yesterday:—

PIECE GOODS.

				Rs. A. P.
500 pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 inch	30 yds. 7 lbs.	4 13 0
1,000	" "	40 "	29 " 7 lbs.	4 14 0
1,02)	" "	47 "	39 " 8½ lbs.	5 9 0
1,450	" "	40 "	30 " 8 lbs.	5 9 0
950	" "	40 "	30 " 6 lbs.	4 7 0
2,150	" " Jaconets	40 "	20 " 3½ lbs.	2 2 0
3,000	" "	45 "	29 " 2 lbs.	2 7 0
1,500	" " T. Cloth	29 "	24 " 4 lbs.	2 7 6
600	" "	32 "	24 " 7 lbs.	4 6 0

COTTON.

			Rs.
25 candies	New Vernul, without selection	...	Rs. 221}
100 "	Vingorla, 1 month ...	...	" 245
75 "	Dhollera, ready ...	...	" 266-67
124 "	Do. " ...	...	" 266-67
25 "	Do. " ...	...	" 268
25 "	Akote " ...	...	" 278}
150 "	Kurunja " ...	...	" 276-73
150 "	Do. " ...	...	" 274
50 "	Khandesh, without selection ...	...	" 232
50 "	Oomrawuttee, full pressed ...	...	" 279
50 "	Do. " ...	...	" 279
50 "	Julgaum, ready ...	...	" 272}
150 "	Do. full pressed ...	...	" 274}
50 "	Bhownuggur, ready ...	...	" 267-68
100 "	Do. " ...	...	" 267-69

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 20.

Princess Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Agra.
Mackenzie, Lieutenant, 106th L. I., on leave, from Deolalee.
Hollingsworth, Surgeon, 62nd Regiment, on leave, from Lucknow.
Harvey, Assistant Surgeon, 11th Madras N. I., on leave, from Raepore.
Awdry, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, en route, from Kurrachee.
Hayes, Ensign, Bengal Army, to appear before a Medical Board, from Umballa.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 20.

Willoughby, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Watts, Captain, Royal Engineers, to join, to Allahabad.
Skottowe, Major, Madras Staff, to join, to Madras.
Worgan, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Poona.
Mathew, Captain, Royal Engineers, on furlough, to England.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 18th April, 1872.

The Officer Comdg. A-18 R. A. was authorized to issue five pounds of extra grain to the ses of his battery from the 1st to 11th Feb. 1872, both days inclusive.

Poona, 19th April 1872.

The services of the undermentioned officer being no longer required at the Genl. Depot, he will, under instructions from Army Head Q rs., rejoin his regiment forthwith, travelling by rail and bullock dak at the public expence:

Lt. Wray 108th Foot.

At the recommendation of the Dy. Insp. Genl. of Peoples, I. M. D., Surg. Colston, Bombay, P ona, is directed to proceed forthwith to Kirkee and to take over medical charge of the Corps of Sappers and Miners until further orde s, consequent on Surg. Strahe having obtained a furlough to Europe.

The undermentione l officer has obtained leave:—

St. ff Corps—Major Hall, Garrison Instr., for 19 days from the 21st inst., on Division leave.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Madras, 10th April 1872.

Capt. A. R. G. Ross, S. C., Offg. Wing Sub. 3rd Inf., Hyderabad Contingent, having been found fit to return to duty by medical board at Secunderabad on the 27th March 1872, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to that officer in G. O. C. C. 34th Oct. 1871, is cancelled from the date on which he joins his regiment or station.

Capt. E. G. Dixon, 1st Wing Sub. 36th N.I., to Offg. Adjt. 36th N. I., on departure of Lt. Stainforth.

Capt. V. E. Law, from Offg. 3rd Squad. Officer 2nd L. C. to attached 2nd Lt. Cav., on to fill of appointment.

Asst. Surg. N. B. Major, from 16th Lancers, to do duty Depot, Wellington, to join at public expense.

The undermentioned officer have passed the higher standard examination in the Hindustani language:—

Capt. R. T. Chapman, Genl. List; and Lt. W. A. Broome, Royal Scots.

Under instructions from Horse Guards Supper H. W. Marshall, 42nd Company R. E., is transferred to the 26th Company at Bombay, to be sent to join by the first opportunity.

Surg. A. H. Beaman, to attached N. I. Depot, and European Inf Veteran Company, Palave am, to join forthwith.

Surg. J. S. Ridings, M.D., to attached 12th Regt. N. I.

Asst. Surg. M. E. Murphy, M. D., from attached 12th Regt. N. I. to Dy. Insp-Genl's Dept, Northern District.

Col. R. A. Davis, Inf., from return from Europe to general duty, Kamptee.

Lt.-Col. J. M. Grant, S. C., from return from Europe to general duty, Madras.

Major L. H. Isacke, S. C., from return from Europe to general duty, Madras.

Major G. N. Stephens, S. C., from return from Europe to general duty, Kamptee.

Major H. S. Robinson, S. C., to general duty, Rangoon, on relief by Lt.-Col. Cox, W. O. 14 N. I.

Under instructions from the War Office, the following changes are ordered:—

2nd Cap. D. V. Shortland, transferred from Supernumerary to D Bat. 23rd Brig. R. A.

2nd Capt. R. Smyth Thomson, from D to Supernumerary 23rd Brig. R. A.

Lt F. Roberts, 5th Brig. R. A., appointed to the Company of Gentlemen Cadets at Woolwich.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By the Officer Comdg. Northern Dists. appointing Major W. H. White, S. C., to officiate as Dy. Judge Advocate to a European General Court Martial assembled at Waltair.

By the Officer Comdg Nagpore Force, directing Col. A. H. A. Hervey, 35th N. I., to assume Command of the station, vice Brig.-General Comdg. on a tour of inspection.

By the Officer Comdg. 2nd Ba'n. 21st Foot, appointing Lt. H. R. C. Hewat, Asst. In tr of Musketry to the Bath, from the 18th March 1872, vice Lt. Tew, proceeding on leave to Europe.

By the Officer Comdg. Mysore Div. appointing Col Crawford Cooke, S. C., as the next Senior Officer to assume Comd. of Bangalore from Col. F. Scott, during the absence, of Major Genl. A Borton, C. B., on a tour of inspection.

By the Officer Comdg. 15th N. I., appointing Capt. H. K. O'Grady, to officiate as Wing Officer, without prejudice to his duties as 1st Wing Subn. vice Lt.-Col. Austin on sick leave.

By the Officer Comdg. 32nd N. I. appointing Lt.-Col. J. J. Fallon, to assume command of the regiment, Major O. Morgan, to officiate as 2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer, and Capt. A. Wingfield, to officiate as Wing Officer, the latter officer without prejudice to his duties as offg. 1st Wing Subn., vice Col W. T. Williamson on sick certificate.

By the officer Comdg. 25th N. I., appointing Capt. W. Conningham to officiate as Wing Officer without prejudice to his duties as Adjt., vice Lt.-Col. W. Bazlay deceased.

By the Officer Comdg. 24th N. I., appointing Capt J. Ward to officiate as Wing Officer without prejudice to his duties as Adjt. and offg. Qr. Mr., vice Capt. Williams on leave until relieved by Major C. M. White.

Leave of absence:—

Staff Corps.—Col. C. M. Shakespear, Comdt. 9th N. I., from 10th April 1872, or date of departure, for 6 months, Madras, private affairs.

Infantry.—Col. G. Sturrock, doing general duty at Trichinopoly, for 6 months from 10th April 1872, or date of departure—Neilgherries and Bangalore, private affairs, under 1868, Furlough Regulations.

Brigade Staff—Brig. Gen. A. W. Macintire, C.B., Comdg. Southern Dist., privilege leave for 60 days from 14th April 1872 or date of departure.

10th Foot—Capt., Local L.-Col. R. W. Davies, 2nd Batn., to England on medical certificate to appear before a medical board, embarking at Madras by the first P. and O. steamer Overland route, unfit to do duty with troops.

Staff Corps.—Major. H. M. Nepean, for 3 months from 7th Feb. 1872, Goolburgha, private affairs.

N.B.—This leave cancels the privilege leave granted to Major Nepean on 5th Feb. 1872, by Officer Comdg. Centre District.

OVERLAND SUMMARY
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian [illegible] contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10	0 0
Per Copy	"	0	4 0

TOWN HALL.
ART EXHIBITION.

MR. WM. MUIR WHITE'S
GREAT HISTORICAL
PAINTING
OF THE
INSTALLATION OF H. R. H.
THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
AS A
G. C. S. I.

OPEN DAILY, FROM 10 A.M. TO 6 P.M.
ADMISSION.....ONE RUPEE.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

VOGLER—HUSSEY—April 18th, at Surat, by the Rev. Mr. Montgomery, Otto Vogler, Esq., of Bhownuggur, to Miss Agnes Margaret Hussey, of Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CHAPMAN—April 18th, at the Yarrows, Simla, the wife of R. B. Chapman, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BURNE—RUSSELL—April 16th, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. D. Gray, Knightley G. Burne, to Mary Eliott, daughter of Colonel W. C. Russell, Royal Artillery.

DEATHS.

BISHOP—April 14th, at Mee at, N. W. P., William Forester Claude, the beloved son of Colonel W. D. Bishop, Bengal Army, aged 8 months and 22 days.

CLINTON—April 15th, at Madras, from inflammation of the bowels, Mr. Edmund Clinton, sincerely regretted.

CRAWFORD—April 17th, at Umballa, Henriett Minnie, infant daughter of Thomas Crawford, Esq., M.D., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, British Forces, Sirhind Division.

CUNNINGHAM—April 11th, at the Club, Lahore, of diptheria, Edward Dic'ie C nningham, aged three years and six months.

CORRIGAN—April 14th, at Lahore, Aileen Goodison, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Corrigan, aged 10 months.

COOKSON—April 9th, at Shillong, Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Riggs Cookson, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant 43rd Regiment Assam Light Infantry, aged forty-eight years.

GODFREY—April 12th, at Farrington House, Ootacamund, Grace Jane Russell, aged four years and three months, youngest daughter of Capt Arthur Godfrey, Madras Staff Corps, and Matilda Eliza, his wife.

SMITH—April 13th, at Vizagapatam, Louisa, daughter of Mr. C Smith, Commissariat Department, of typhoid fever, aged 9 years.

WOLSELEY—April 15th, at Delhi, Garnet Richard Frederick, the infant son of Captain G. W. Wolseley, Station Staff Officer

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1872.

THE Bill, reimposing the Income Tax for one year more, has been passed by the Viceregal Council, after encountering far less opposition than usual. Mr. Stewart, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Inglis repeated, with little variation, objections which have been made to the tax once a year ever since it was first imposed, and the chief of which, grounded on the "oppressiveness" of the tax, has now lost any force it once may have had. The Council was told the old story, that "direct taxation" is unsuited to India, and that the Income Tax is peculiarly hateful to the people because it cannot be collected without vexatious inquiries into the state of their finances—the impression, apparently, of some of our legislators being that the Land Tax is *not* a direct tax, and that, in framing assessments, revenue officers are *not* in the habit of ascertaining the exact income to within a fraction of a rupee of every landholder in India. Another favourite argument of the opponents of an Income Tax is that it is an "emergent" tax, which the Government pledged itself to the country to abolish as soon as any reduction of taxation was possible. But no such pledge was ever given, except with regard to the sudden increase of the percentage imposed three years ago. That pledge was redeemed last year, too suddenly in our opinion, by the lowering of the rate from 3½ to 1 per cent.; and it is surprising that members of Council should forget the equitable claim the consumers of salt have to the remission of the additional duty the Government determined to levy when it raised the Income Tax to 3½ per cent. There cannot be a doubt that the Salt Duties are now so high as to press with the utmost severity upon the poor, and that the revenue itself suffers by the encouragement these excessive duties give to smuggling; yet, while the rich and clamorous few have been relieved of the burden of paying a heavy Income Tax, the poor dumb multitude is still paying its duty of in some parts of India 2,000 per cent. on the prime cost of one of the chief necessaries of life. The representative of Bombay in the Council, Mr. Chapman, who is distinguished by his freedom from the financial bigotry which dominates the minds of some of his colleagues, called attention to another important consideration, that, not merely are we forced in deference to the outcries of payers of Income Tax to maintain several most objectionable Imperial duties, but we are also driven to invent new provincial and local taxes that are far more worrying than a general tax on incomes. Taking the case of the Bombay Presidency, we find that, since the reduction in the percentage of the Imperial Income Tax, the Municipalities have been vexed with novel requisitions and the non-agricultural population of the districts subjected to the payment of a cess which reaches every coolie with an income of fifty rupees a year. By these means a sum of £80,000 is collected, at the cost of more popular dissatisfaction than any previous legislative measures of the local Government have created within our remembrance. Every district officer will be ready to admit that the Non-Agricultural Cess is far more oppressive than the Income Tax; and, so far as this Presidency is concerned, we are justified in contending that the policy of curtailing the grant for provincial services, so as to permit a reduction of the Imperial Income Tax, and compelling the provincial Governments to make good any deficiency thus created by levying new taxes, has been most injurious to the interests of the people at large and to the character of the English Government. Instead, therefore, of going any further in our efforts to please the payers of Income Tax at the expense of the rest of the community, we ought in justice to retrace our steps and raise the rate high enough to do away with the necessity for imposts of a much more odious nature. The recklessness of some members of Council as to the mode of getting rid of the tax they so greatly dislike is strikingly apparent in the suggestion that relief might be obtained by taking a million or two of the Cash Balance to recruit the revenue of the year. Mr. Bullen-Smith made some excellent remarks on the strange financial management of the Secretary of State, who borrowed last year 1½ million which he did not want and which still lies unused in the Treasury,—and it is certain that the way in which capital is raised for India at home is one of the weak points of our financial system, and needs very careful looking into—but can it be seriously urged that Sir R. Temple ought to lay violent hands on this borrowed money and employ it in reducing taxation for the current year?

GREAT alarm is naturally felt by the merchants of Bombay at the probable consequences to themselves if the Portuguese avail themselves of the privilege conferred on them by the firman of Surat to its fullest extent. The firman was originally granted more than a century ago by the Emperor of Delhi to the Portuguese nation, but its existence has been acknowledged, and the privilege enjoyed under it has been allowed, by the British Government. This privilege is neither more nor less than the right of the Portuguese to import any articles at Surat at a merely nominal duty. The full meaning of this seems only lately to have dawned upon the Portuguese mind, but, now that they have discovered that it is possible for them, by importing at Surat, to avoid the payment of the higher duties levied at Bombay, we may expect that they will adopt these obvious means for underselling the market here. Rumour, indeed, has it that there are already on their way to Surat countless casks of spirits, hogsheads of wine, and cases of brandy, imported by Portuguese firms. These will be there will be paid, and they will then be brought by land to Bombay. The consequence of this will be that they will be sold at a far lower price than the merchants who have paid the higher rate of duties here can afford to ask for the same articles, and the liquor trade of Bombay will be ruined. It is to guard against such a state of things as this that many of the leading firms of Bombay lately begged for the interference of the Government. But what can the Government do? It cannot deny the existence of a privilege which it has repeatedly admitted in express terms. Even supposing the firman was intended to apply only to goods to be consumed in Surat, there is nothing to show this, for the original document has disappeared, and the privilege is now rather in the nature of a prescriptive right, which we have admitted to exist, than of a grant, the title to which is capable of being established by documentary evidence.

A solution of the difficulty may be sought for in the labyrinthine law of Customs, for of course, if it were possible to impose the full duty on these articles at any time during their land transit, the inducement to import them at Surat would be done away. Such of the statutes as regulate the levy of customs duties on goods exported and imported by land in this Presidency, with one exception, relate only to frontier duties on goods passing into or out of foreign territories, and would, of course, not apply to goods passing from Surat to Bombay. The one exception is as to spirits, and is to be found in Act III. of 1852, Section 9, which runs thus—"Spirits imported by land from any part of the territories of the East India Company, whether subordinate to the Government of Bombay or not, into any other part of the said territories subordinate to the said Government, shall be liable on importation to the same rate of duty, *under the same circumstances and rules* as are provided in Section 20 of Act I. of 1852." Section 20 of Act I. of 1852 is as follows—"Spirits exported from any port subject to the Government of the East India Company, and imported at any other port subordinate to the Government of Bombay, shall be liable on importation to the same rate of duty as may be fixed on spirit of country manufacture by Schedule A. annexed to this Act, *or by any future enactment.*" And then follows a proviso for the allowing of credit for the duties already paid, if any, on the spirit. This section has been expressly repealed by Act XXII. of 1859. Hence it would appear that Section 9 of Act III. of 1852 has been rendered inoperative, for if depended for its operation upon the section last quoted, and contained no such reference as the latter section did, whereby it might itself survive the repeal of the law on which it depended.

At the same time it cannot be denied that the matter is open to argument. It might be urged with some force that the words "or by any future enactment," italicised in Section 20 of Act I. of 1852, ought by implication to be extended to Section 9 of Act III. of 1852, and that such implied extension was contemplated in the latter section, as is shown by the words, "under the same circumstances and rules." That it is not enough to say that the circumstances here meant are only the circumstances of importation, and the word "rules" applies only to the rules in the proviso, for that, when one refers in general terms to the circumstances and rules in a certain section, one means, not some, but all of the circumstances and all of the rules therein. And that one of the circumstances provided for in Section 20 of Act I. of 1852 was the passing of a future enactment, and one of the rules was that the spirits should be liable to the same rate of duty as might be fixed by that enactment.

It is extremely doubtful whether the Courts would concur in this view, but, as the interests at stake are large, it might be worth while to make the trial for the purpose of getting a judicial decision on the subject. But then arises the question, how is the trial to be made? for it is exceedingly improbable that the Government would undertake what is pretty sure to be a losing case. In England, the question might be settled by one of the merchants interested in suppressing the practice bringing a *qui tam* action against the first importer, under the firman, on whom he could lay his hands. But in Bombay a *qui tam* action is a thing unknown, and, unless the Government choose to move in the matter, Section 9 of Act III. of 1852 must stand a dead letter, one of the many instances of contradiction, confusion, and complication to be found in our statute book, a monument to the abilities of our piecemeal legislators. Meantime, we may be sure that the Portuguese will avail themselves of their privilege to its fullest extent, thereby proving it to be a lucrative and valuable one to themselves. The consequence will be that when our Government at last comes, as it eventually must, to purchase this privilege from the Portuguese Government, a far higher price will have to be paid than would have been asked a very few years back, had our Government seen fit then to take any steps in the matter.

OWING to the recent large increase in the circulation of our *Overland Summary*, our stock of new paper for that journal ran out some weeks ago, and we have since been compelled to print the *Summary* on inferior paper. We have now, however, procured a fresh stock of good paper from England, and shall take care not to have a short supply again. To-day's *Summary* is printed on the new paper. Our readers have, we trust, also observed that we are now fulfilling the promise we gave at the beginning of the year, to print the daily issue of the *Gazette* on paper of greatly improved quality.

CHOLERA has lately been very prevalent at Akyab.

THE Hon. Mr. Stephen, late Legal member of the Viceroy's Council, is a passenger by the mail steamer leaving to day.

WE (*Indian Mirror*) are informed that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will shortly invite a number of native gentlemen to an evening party at his residence.

A REWARD of Rs. 300 has been offered at Meerut for a history of the assassination of the late Lord Mayo in Urdu, to be written in a touching and pathetic style.

WE are glad to hear that Mr. Harrington, who had so bad an accident the other day at Madras, is going on well, and that there is now a fair prospect of his recovery.

WE learn that Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee will revert to his permanent appointment as Income Tax Collector, and that a European gentleman is likely to be appointed as Acting Second Magistrate of Police.

THE Indus Steam Flotilla has been disposed of. Two steamers, however, have been retained: one for the use of the Commissioner in Sind, the other for His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab.

THE *Poona Observer* of Saturday says His Excellency the Governor was to leave Mahableshwur for Bombay yesterday evening *viâ* the sea route from Mhar, where the steamer May Frere was to be in waiting for him.

THE Chief Justice of Bengal (Mr. Justice Markby concurring) ruled on Tuesday last, in the matter of Baboo Nemye Churn Bose, that a vakeel of the Appellate High Court is eligible to practise as an attorney in the Original Jurisdiction.

MR. J. D. F. HARVEY is appointed to officiate as Registrar of Assurances, Calcutta, and Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies under Act X. of 1866, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Chunder Mohun Chatterjee, or until further orders.

THE result of the late Census, as regards Allahabad, shows that the total population of the Municipality, Cantonments, and Civil Station, is 144,464 (being an increase over the number shewn in the Census of 1865 of 28,676), of whom 3,551 are Europeans.

THE removal of the Calcutta High Court into the new building will take place on the first day of June. The records and furniture will be removed in the latter part of May, in consequence of which the Courts, both Original and Appellate, will be closed for a fortnight.

[illegible] to extend the cultivation of opium in the Punjab, two experienced officers have been deputed to Shahpore and Dera Ghazi Khan, to purchase the crop of the present year, and make arrangements for introducing the Bengal system next year.

A MADRAS contemporary says—"Mr. John Dawson Mayne is now homeward-bound, and whether the Madras Bar will be again honoured by his presence is not yet known. Madras loses temporarily or permanently in Mr. Mayne probably the ablest lawyer she has yet had at her Bar."

A MEETING was held at the Chutter Munzil, Lucknow, on Saturday the 13th inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration the best steps towards raising a subscription to the late Lord Mayo. Sir George Couper, C.B., Chief Commissioner, Oudh, presided, and a committee for the purpose of collecting subscriptions was then elected.

A LARGE number of Hindus of Benares have petitioned the Lieutenant Governor to interfere to put a stop to the destruction of three large temples and four smaller ones, in one of which was contained an idol of great celebrity, held in veneration by all Hindus, called Sunu Peswara, with one hundred and eight idols of Mahadeva surrounding it. The Maharaja is said to be taking great interest in the case.

THE marriage of the heir-apparent of Jheend to a lady of the Shahzadpur family, near Umbala, is fixed for the 22nd instant. A large number of English officers have been invited. The Chiefs of Pattiala and Nabha will also be present. This, the *Punjab Times* says, is the second marriage of the son of the Jheend Raja, though it is the first in importance. He was married last year to a daughter of Shahzada Shahdeo Singh of Lucknow, a member of the late reigning family at Lahore

THE Government of India have requested the Madras Government to intimate to His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore that the sentiments of sorrow and sympathy, at the assassination of the late Viceroy, to which he has given expression in his letter to the Resident, are highly valued by His Excellency the Governor-General, and that they will no doubt be as much appreciated by Her Majesty's Government in England, to whom they will be conveyed, as they are by the Government of India.

THE Takhi Sawar fair in the Dehra Ghazee Khan district, we read, promises to become politically useful as a great place of gathering for the Belooch tribes. It will also be convenient as a source of supply for our cavalry, the Belooch horses being exceedingly hardy and well suited for remounts. Horse-racing is already a popular amusement amongst Beloochees, and with encouragement the breed of Belooch horses might be one of the best in India, as indeed it is even now held to be by many people.

WE observe that the Registrar-General of England still goes on quoting the death-rate of Bombay as remarkably low, in the belief that this city contains a population of over 800,000. Ought not our Health Officer now to correct this error, and prevent the continued publication of statistics which mislead all Europe as to the healthfulness of Bombay? Our population is really under 650,000, and the present high death-rate is nearly 34 in 1,000 instead of only about 27, as it would be by the Registrar-General's calculation.

THE Holkar State Railway works are being pushed on as rapidly as possible, though in some respects they have been delayed by the obstructiveness of the Holkar's agents. The earthwork as far as the Narbudda, we learn, is expected to be finished in a month, and had it not been for the obstructiveness we have referred to a considerable portion of the masonry might have been done. The works on the ghauts are progressing favorably. A small quantity of rails have arrived at Khundwah, and two locomotives are daily expected.

MAJOR PARSONS, the Lahore paper informs us, is slowly but surely recovering. The form his monomania took was dread of assassination, which caused him to look with suspicion on any one coming near him. His case is now considered hopeful, and he will go home for two years leave to England as soon as possible. It is understood that Government has deputed some officer to enquire into the whole circumstances of his case and the state of affairs at Loodiana, and it is fully exp

destroy himself. But we were fully prepared. Read of DeQuincey and Coleridge. It is said they *never* succeeded in giving up the expensive and increasingly ruinous luxury. And these men were Princes of Intellect.

Like alcohol, opium is a magician or good fairy in disease. But, like alcohol, it is a poison as food. But, worse than alcohol, the sufferings of the opium-eater only begin when he tries to give it up. Thus there are poverty and ruin if he continues its use, agony and madness if he gives it up.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, 20th April. M. R. C. S.

* On the recommendation of Mr. Richardson, C. S.

BANDORA *vs.* BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am glad to find that the intention of the Acting Municipal Commissioner, backed by the Justices of the Peace, to convey the sweepings from Bombay to Bandora, is at last being found fault with.

The measure is one which at the time may not have obtained much attention at the hands of the Justices, except so far as it concerned Bombay, viz., that the sweepings henceforth will be removed from this town. "What matters it where they may be carted to? We have done our duty, and they are no longer to infest this town which we represent," may be a very consolatory thought for a Justice of the Peace to indulge in, but as the result of such narrow views is generally harmful to some one else, this case forms no exception.

I do not wish to do the Justices of Bombay any injustice,—and I believe, if they had seen where the filth is intended to be thrown, they would not have been so ready to sanction the measure. I have had opportunities of seeing the situation of the Municipal ground—it adjoins the Bandora Station on one side as the Slaughter Houses do on the other. It is only about a mile-and-a-half at the furthest from the hill, and between the two lies the native village. It is needless to tell your readers the result of filth lying on the ground, especially in the tropics, and if any recommendations can be given for placing these sweepings there I should like to hear them. There are many places near Coorla, many places only a short way beyond Bandora, many places between the two where there is a broad stretch of wasteland, where, if the Justices are determined that the Flats should be altogether freed from the sweepings, they might be placed and burnt without inconvenience to any one. I hope, Sir, you will use the influence, which lies at your command, to protest against a measure which is accompanied by the certainty of being so detrimental to the health of the native as well as the Europeans of Bandora, and also, as has been said by a correspondent, to the health of the animals at the Slaughter House compounds.—Yours, &c.,

20th May. OZOKERIT.

NEWS-LETTER.

MAHABLESHWAR, 16TH APRIL.

THE rain we have been expecting has fallen. On Sunday, between four and five P.M., a good shower fell, accompanied by lightning and large hailstones. On Monday, at the same hour, we had another but much heavier storm with hail. Many of the chuppered roofs are much damaged; the corrugated iron roof of the stables at "Mount Douglas" was carried off bodily. This morning, between 4 and 5 o'clock, we had a severe storm without hail; many people gathered up the large hailstones and put them in bottles to keep them. All the red dust is washed off the trees which now look lovely and fresh. The station never looked better. There is no dust to make walking unpleasant; all feel the change a delightful one. What a change from Bombay and Poona. There is no sickness except among the new arrivals, and they are all improving as quickly as can be expected.—*Deccan Herald.*

BOMBAY.

AHMEDNUGGUR.—Mr. Shreekrishna Shastree Talekar has been appointed Deputy Educational Inspector, Ahmednuggur Sub-division.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, SOUTHERN DIVISION.—The camp of Mr. Oliphant, Acting Revenue and Police Commissioner, Southern Division, is at present at Lanowlee.

THEFT.—Mr. Nana Morojee, on Saturday, sentenced a man named Cassum Hoosein, an old offender, to six months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing two goat skins.

ACCIDENT.—A Mahomedan woman named Ashea, on Friday, fell from the third storey of a house at Duncan Road. She was much hurt, and was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A Parsee, named Bomanjee Cursetjee, took, on Friday, a dose of opium with a view to commit suicide. He was removed to the Jamsetjee [illegible] where the [illegible] has occurred in H. M.'s 68th Regiment at Wanowrie. If this be correct, we trust the authorities will immediately adopt the necessary precautionary measures to prevent this fearful disease from spreading.—*Ibid.*

A NEW BARRISTER.—On Saturday last, at the High Court, Mr. Kassinath Trimbuck Telang, who recently passed the examination of an advocate of the High Court, took the oaths of the office before Sir Charles Sargent.

FIRE.—On Friday morning, about 8 o'clock, a fire broke out at Funnuswady, in the room of one Owdee, woman. The door was locked, but it was broken open, and, by the assistance of the neighbouring people, the fire was soon put out.

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie, of the Bombay Civil Service, assumed charge of his office as Under Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments, on Saturday last.

MR. WHITE'S GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTING of the installation of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh as G. C. S. I., including portraits taken from life of many of the eminent personages who assisted at the ceremony, is now on view at the Town Hall.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—The Senior Magistrate, on Friday, committed one Raghoo Luxmon to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of stealing certain ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 815, the property of one Bhugwan Dulal.

TRESPASS.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, a Mussulman, named Meeah Shaik Hoosein, was charged with trespassing in the dwelling house of one Mahomed Cassum, without satisfactory excuse. He was adjudged guilty and fined ten rupees, with the alternative of three weeks' imprisonment.

A PICK-POCKET.—On Saturday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, one Abdool Rahim was charged with stealing Rs. 2-8 from the pocket of a Hindoo named Mudden Shaujee at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's station, near Tardeo. He was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

DANGEROUS PLAY.—A Mussulman lad, aged about three years, named Enoos Haroon, whilst playing in his house on Friday, happened to come across a small tin-box in which his father kept opium for medical purposes. The boy swallowed a small quantity of it, and shortly afterwards became insensible. He was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

VEXATIOUS CHARGE.—On Saturday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Mr. R. Turner, a European, appeared to answer a charge of assault and refusal to pay legal fare preferred against him by one Dosabhoy Hormusjee, a buggy driver. The complainant having entirely failed to establish the charge, the magistrate fined him seven rupees, which sum was ordered to be given to Mr. Turner as compensation. The defendant tendered the amount towards the funds of the court's poor-box.

THE EFFECTS OF THE MOHURRUM.—THE DEATH OF A MOGUL.—On Saturday, Dr. Hewlett, coroner for the city of Bombay, held an adjourned inquest at his office Rampart Row, concerning the death of Ahmedkhan Babakhan, a native of Teheran, who was in the service of H. H. Aga Khan. Our readers have been already made acquainted with the facts. A large number of witnesses were produced, and the jury came to the following conclusion:—"That the deceased's death was caused by injuries received during the Mohurrum, but that there is not sufficient evidence before the jury to say by whom such injuries were inflicted."

BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.—The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Bombay Native General Library was held in the hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on the 18th inst., Rao Saheb Vishwanath N. Mandlik in the chair. It appears from the report of the managing committee, for the year ending 31st December 1871, that the library has during the year, as in the past nine years, been able to defray its expenditure from its monthly income and the interest on its reserve fund. At the end of the year the treasurer had a credit balance of Rs. 17,116, shewing an increase of Rs. 519 over the balance of the last year. The Maharajah of Chota Oodeypoor, who visited the library, made a donation of fifty rupees for the purchase of books. During the year 106 volumes were added to the stock. At the close of 1871, there were 33 life members, 55 first class members paying Rs. 241, 158 second class members paying Rs. 12, and 148 third class subscribers paying Rs. 6 per annum, being in all 394 members,—shewing an increase of four life members, two first-class members, and a decrease of twenty-six second-class members and two third-class subscribers. The daily attendance of readers varied from 100 to 105 persons, and from 850 to 900 works were issued every month. The report of the committee was received and adopted, and resolutions were passed thanking the members of the managing committee, the auditors, &c. Mr. Bhaironath Mungesh, who had served for fifteen years as honorary treasurer, was elected an honorary life member.

A JUNGLE ASSASSINATION.—At a sitting of the High Court, Appellate Side, on Thursday last, the Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd and the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball disposed of the case of the Queen v. Ningea Yellapa. At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Belgaum, before W. Sandwith, Esq., Acting Sessions Judge, the accused, committed for trial by J. F. Fleet, Esq., magistrate full-power in the district of Belgaum, was charged with murdering Doordoondapa bin Choodapa. It appears that on Friday, the 5th January, Doordoondapa with his grandson Takapa, a lad of sixteen, and two servants, was proceeding to Koolnee, where the bridlepath passed between two nullahs with thick jungle on either side, when a shot was suddenly fired from the left hand which took effect on the deceased, who staggered a few feet and fell. Immediately on the shot being fired, a man was seen running along the side of the nullah, who was pursued by Ballea and Pursea for a short distance, when the man turned, and levelled his double-barrelled gun, declaring that he would shoot them. The two servants saw that the man was the accused Ningea, and then turned back to Takapa, who was supporting Doordoondapa. Ballea, Pursea, and Takapa, positively depose that they identified the accused Ningea. The accused was apprehended the same day, and on his field being searched a powder flask and the double-barrelled gun were found buried below a heap of kurbee. The accused had permission to keep a single-barrelled gun, and this was found on the Monday, when also some tins of gunpowder, bullets, and shot, were discovered in his house. The accused, before the full-power magistrate, denied the offence, and named as many as eight witnesses to prove that he did not leave his field on the Friday in question. Not one of these, however, had been called for the defence, nor was any explanation given of how the gun came to be found in accused's field. The Court, concurring with one of the two assessors, found the accused guilty of the offence, and sentenced him to be hanged. The High Court on Thursday, however, on a review of the proceedings, reversed the conviction and sentence of death passed upon the accused, and directed that he be discharged.

A SUIT ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.—At the High Court, on Saturday last, Mr. Justice Bayley delivered judgment in the case of Dwarkadas Lulloobhoy v. Charles Bedford. It was heard as a short cause on Tuesday last before his Lordship. The defendant is not a resident of Bombay, and was described as a European inspector in the G. I. P. Railway employed at Jubbulpore. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 3,696, being alleged to be due upon a certain writing bearing date the 1st May 1865, by which defendant acknowledged the receipt of Rs. 1,400, and agreed to pay the sum in five days; and it was further agreed that, in case of default, the plaintiff should charge interest at 2 per cent. The Court was particularly cautious in cases where parties were not represented by counsel; and in this instance not being satisfied with the plaintiff's case, and the defendant being absent and unrepresented, his Lordship took time to consider the law and authorities on the subject. The period of limitation applicable to payment in terms of the note was three years; and it came within the meaning of the statute. It was not clear upon the note whether the interest at 2 per cent. meant per annum or per mensem. The defendant was a European, and the Hindu custom of counting monthly interest could not be said to apply to him. If so, it would make a material difference in the amount sued for. The principal sum was Rs. 1,400, and the plaintiff calculated the interest as Rs. 2,296. The plaintiff described himself as a Hindu, and according to the Hindu law he could not recover as interest a sum greater than the principal. However, it was not necessary for his Lordship to decide this point. This appeared not to be an acknowledgment in terms so distinct and qualified as a promise to pay on request should be; and therefore it was not sufficient to take the suit out of the statute. His Lordship referred at length to several authorities and some correspondence between the parties, and found that the suit was barred by the Limitation Act. A decree was therefore given in favour of defendant, but without costs.

THE KATRIZ MURDER AND ROBBERY.—Nine more persons have been apprehended by the police, for being implicated in the murder of the coachman and the robbery of the banghy parcels.—*Poona Observer.*

WE understand that Major Fenwick, the present Executive Commissariat officer at Poona, proceeds to England shortly, and that Major M. W. Willoughby will be appointed to the Poona Commissariat.—*Ibid.*

CHOLERA AT POONA.—We are sorry to notice that cholera has appeared this side of Sholapore, and we [illegible] in H. M.'s 68th Regiment at Wanowrie. If this be correct, we trust the authorities will immediately adopt the necessary precautionary measures to prevent this fearful disease from spreading.—*Ibid.*

THE POONA CONVERT TO CHRISTIANITY.—On Thursday last, an application was made to R. H. Pinhey, Esq., District Judge of Poona, by one Mahajee bin Abbajee, praying for the restoration to him of his son Gunputtee, who was a minor according to Hindoo law. It appears that the lad whilst attending the Free Church of Scotland's Mission School had been induced to abandon his parents and become a convert to Christianity. The case was a very interesting one. The application was rejected by the learned Judge after hearing a considerable amount of conflicting evidence. The lad swore that he was 19 years of age, and made reference to several periods of his life, which agreed perfectly with this. The whole of the members of the Poona bar refused to take up the case of the respondent for why is not known, but understood.—*Ibid.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S. S. FIRENZI, 689 tons, Captains G. Gulidi, sailed on the 20th instant for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 2,585 bales cotton, and 250 cwt. galls.

THE crew of the French ship La France, loading at Negapatam, have mutinied and deserted the ship, leaving the commander master of a solitary situation.—*Madras Mail.*

THE S. S. JOHN STRAKER, 708 tons, Captain J. B. Purvis, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,750 bales cotton, 7,101 cwts. linseed, 269 cwts. castor seed, 4,363 cwts. galls, 130 cwts. coir yarn, and 272 cwts. horns.

THE S. S. ASIA, Captain D. McCallum, sailed on Saturday last for the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Vingorla—Lieut. Caldecott and Lieut. Morrison—For Carwar—Mr. Hasley. For Beypore—Miss Orr, and thirteen deck passengers.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. Delhi, 2,178 tons, and 400 h. p., Captain C. J. Wilkinson, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following passengers:—

For Southampton.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Johnston and child.
Mrs. Macfarlane's child & ayah.
Colonel and Mrs. Fuller and child.
Mr. C. T. Fuller.
Miss Frere and child.
Colonel and Mrs. Pogson and two children.
Lieutenant-Colonel Reynolds.
Surgeon Major & Mrs. Gilbert.
Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Dowell and two children.
Mrs. Dunlop.
Mrs. Dixon and child.
Mrs Gregson
Mr. and Mrs. Whitman.
Mr. Rain-ford.
Lieutenant Hawkes.
Mr. & Mrs. Manoeck & child.
Captain and Mrs. Iredell and child.
Mrs. Dempster and two children
Mr. Bainbridge.
Captain Wilson.
Comst. Sergeant T. Miller.
Mrs. Miller and two children.
Mr. Smyth.
Lieut. H. Ward, 60th Rifles.
Mr. T. Armstrong.
Mrs. Young and child.
Captain and Mrs. Tyler and two children.
Mr. Hollingworth.
Mr. Jas. R. Bell.
Mr. J. M. Young.
Captain and Mrs. Burlton.
Mrs. Pears and infant.
Captain and Mrs. Mackenzie and four children.
Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Hanmer, and child.
Lieut. Col. J. R. Auldjo.
Mr and Mrs. G. H. Hayfield.
Mr. and Mrs. Humphries.
Mr. John Calvert.
Mrs. Gamble.

For Brindisi.

Colonel Beeher.
Captain Tickell, R.E.
Major A. D. Clay.
Mr. and Mrs. H. Rivett-Carnac.
Hon. F. Stephen.
Mr. and Mrs. Colvin.
Mrs. and Miss Thornhill.
Captain and Mrs. Hubbard.
Major and Mrs. H. A. Prinsep and child.
Mr. J. T. Ellis.
Mr. Benjamin.
Mr. Weylandt.
Mr. Bacon.
Mr. and Mrs. Lothbury.
Mr. Mackenzie.
Dr. Law.
Captain Campbell.
Mr. Palmer.
Mr. Hind.
Mr. Thompson.
Mr. Proctor.
Mr. H. F. Brown.
Mr. J. Henry.
Mr. Duncan Maclean.
Captain W. Thompson.
Mr. T. Thompson.
Mr. E. Cameron.
Mr. W. C. Baker.
Mr. H. L. Pearse.
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Prinsep.
Mr. G. W. Allen.

For Suez.

Mr. Edward Braddon.
Mr. F. Drew.
Mr. J. Sands.
Colonel Sir Charls D'Oyly.
Mr. C. F. Overtoun.
Lieutenant C. F. Call.
Hajee Mahomed Hoosein Nemajey.
Hajee Hossen Ali.
Mr. B. W. Docke.

For Aden.

Lieutenant P. Hope Johnston, 60th Rifles.
Mr. T. Barker.
Lieutenant Turton, 60th Rifles.

THE "DEFIANCE" FRAUDS.

THE reward offered by the Commissioner of Police for such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of those who shipped a quantity of rubbish on board the Defiance as good cotton is *ten thousand rupees*, not *five thousand*, as we stated on Saturday. It was originally intended to offer a reward of Rs. 5,000, but the sum was afterwards raised to Rs. 10,000.

HIGH COURT.—22ND APRIL.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

Mr. Hoare—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, and in the matter of Government, Messrs. Hough and other claimants—Manisty and Fletcher, and Leathes and Crawford.

LONG CAUSES.

363-71—Mr. Judge—Memon Abba Thara v. Memon Soolamon Soomar—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.

601-71—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Memon Scolamon Soomar v. Memon Abba Thara—Judge.

375-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdass—Ruttonsey Punchan v. Charles Saunders—Manisty and Fletcher.

387-71—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Richard Latham and others, v. George Mackie.—No appearance.

401-71—Jefferson and Payne—Cashidas Lalubhoy v. Arthur Travers Crawford—Leathes and Crawford.

415-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hurgopall Premsookdass and another v. Hurryvullubdass Culliandass.—No appearance.

416-71—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass—Soondersdass Mooljee and another v. Bai Jossoda.—No appearance.

425-71—Jefferson and Payne—Kursondass Muddonjee v. Hajee Tyeb Hajee Remtoolla—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

BENGAL.—The Bengal district reports for the week ended the 13th April inform us that in no less than thirteen districts rain was wanted. In Nuddea and Faridpore this is especially the case, and in the latter district the crops generally are very parched for want of rain. The general outturn of the rubbee harvest is reported as good, and no change is mentioned in the prospects of the indigo crop.—*Englishman.*

EXAMINATION OF THE GIRLS' SCHOOL OF THE STUDENTS' LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

On Saturday afternoon, in the bungalow of Mr. Venayekrao Juggonathjee Sankersett, at Girgaum, the examination of the above-named branch of the Students' Society was conducted before a number of our principal native citizens, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs (who presided), his Lordship the Bishop of Bombay, the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball, Mr. Green, and several ladies. The children were quiet and attentive, and in their native costumes, decked with ornaments, and with their hair filled with flowers, formed a very pretty sight. They sang several pieces, among which the following translation of Marathi poetry used in the school may interest European readers:—"[Though] the elephant be washed, made to sit in water, [and his] filthiness destroyed, [yet] he inseparably resumes his own former occupation on the very bank [of water], [namely] he catches hold of dust by the end of [his] trunk, and besmears his whole body [with it]: [in like manner] even [if a man] makes atonement, it will be not well [for him] if his mind is agitated [by passion.]

After the children had finished their exercises, book prizes were distributed to the successful scholars by Mr. Kemball's lady, and,

Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayen Mandlik, secretary, then read the following statement:—

In the month of October 1849 two Marathi girls' schools were opened under the auspices of this Society, and in December of the same year the number was increased to three. The number of scholars was 34, including all the schools. For the Gujerati-speaking community four schools, containing 44 pupils, were opened; these were for our Parsee fellow-citizens. It was in June 1857 that the first Gujerati Hindoo Girls' School was opened by this Society through its Gujerati Hindoo branch, and the report for third session attributes its success "to the great interest taken in its progress by Sett Brijbhukandas Haribhai and some other Banian merchants." How all these schools were at first taught by "volunteers" from amongst the students of the Elphinstone College; how four Parsee gentlemen (who would not permit their names to be known, but who have always been four of our main pillars of support in all good and charitable works in Bombay,) supported the schools in their infancy; how they were afterwards maintained by the public subscription until 1857—all this has now become a matter of history. In July 1857 the Parsee schools were made over by the Society to a committee of Parsee gentlemen, who afterwards organized the Parsee Girls' School Association, a body which has ably discharged its duties towards its community. In November 1866 the Society gave up the charge of its only Gujerati Hindoo school to the Hon. Mungaldas Nathubhai, who had since 1859 contributed Rs. 1,000 a year towards the support of that and another school which had been kept in that gentleman's house in the Fort, and partly maintained from his grant and partly from the funds of the Society. The Parsee and Gujerati Hindoo schools having thus been provided for, the Society has now in its charge the Marathi schools alone. These, as will be seen from the invitation card, are as under:—

	Pupils.
The Bhau Dajee Girls' School at Lohar Chal	89
The Juggonnath Sunkersett Girls' School, Girgaum	61
The Gajawadi Girls' School, Kalbadevi	69
Total	221

The first of these has been endowed by the public in the name of our president, as some recognition of his services to the cause of female education, and its expenses have since 1862-63 been for the greater part defrayed from the Bhau Dajee Girls' School fund, which now amounts to Rs. 16,500. The second school was supported by that well-tried friend of native education, the late Juggonathjee [illegible] grant of Rs. 300; and that support has been continued by his worthy son, Mr. Vinayekrao, who annually gives the Society Rs. 400 for the purpose. An excellent school-house, worth more than two hundred a year, has been placed at the Society's disposal by the late Mr. Juggunath and by Mr. Venayekrao ever since the opening of the Society's schools in 1849. The third school is now unprovided for, and the Society has to maintain it from current subscriptions, interest of the general funds, and occasional assistance from the friends and well-wishers of the Society. Such are briefly the elementary statistics of our constitution and progress. In point of numbers the Marathi schools have remained stationary. And although the advance from 44 in 1862 to 221 in 1872 may be great, it is scarcely proportionate to the increase in the Marathi population. This Society is however no longer the only agency for imparting female education. Other bodies (some of whom had previously attempted to do so) have now entered the field, and this Society is glad to be permitted to continue its labours in the sphere which it has sketched out for itself, and success in which can and must be slow and gradual, if it is to be abiding and certain. Everything besides our numbers, however, has improved. Whereas in 1849 we had no funds, and in 1861-62 only Rs. 3,500 worth of Government paper, we now have a funded capital of Rs. 44,500 in Government paper as under:—

Bhau Dajee Girls' School Fund	Rs. 16,500
General Fund	12,500
Hemabhai V. Prize	500
Bhugwandas P. Prize	1,000
Elphinstone Scholarship	3,000
Jamnabai Scholarship	1,000
Karsandas Muljee Scholarship	1,000
Surjabai Testimonial	3,000
Nanibai Scholarship	1,000
Rakhmabai Keli Scholarship	2,500
Frere and Carpenter Scholarship	1,000
Laxmibai Prize	1,000

In 1849 "there was a very general prejudice against our schools." Great efforts had to be made to remove this. Many native gentlemen unconnected with the Society gradually saw what we were doing, and their timely interest and support were obtained. Slow as has been the work, some idea of our success may be formed both from the numbers who now attend our schools, and also from the fact that more than one-half pay a monthly fee of 4 annas to receive instruction, a sum much higher than what used to be paid by the pupils of the Government boys' schools at the Presidency until within the last few years; and twice the sum which the boys now pay in the Mofussil vernacular schools at this day. This text may be taken to be decisive of the people's appreciation of our efforts in this cause. Another important feature is the character of instruction. This has now been annually tested by competent examiners, who hold general and special examinations, oral and written. The latter are held for the purpose of awarding scholarships and prizes founded in honour of distinguished statesmen and other friends of the cause of female education by various native gentlemen of Bombay. The progress shown at these trials is satisfactory, and although want of means has kept our numbers stationary, we are satisfied our cause is growing in strength and will prosper in coming years, if we go on steadily and perseveringly. The children of many of our old pupils now attend our schools, and in course of time this Society will, by the favour Providence, be the means of spreading knowledge and enlightenment throughout the community at large. We have introduced sewing and knitting into our schools, and some progress has been made in this department. The subject of providing a singing master to teach both vocal and instrumental music to the pupils of the Society's schools had occupied the serious attention of the managing committee, and they had engaged the services of a gentleman of considerable attainments and established reputation to undertake the task in addition to that of superintending all the schools generally. The secretary had succeeded in obtaining special pecuniary assistance for this purpose for two years, at the end of which period want of funds alone suspended this portion of the committee's labour. During the time, however, that this additional assistance had been procured, this branch was so well attended to that the pupils made considerable progress in vocal music. A small treatise in Marathi on instrumental music was published by the secretary at his own expense, but owing to the closing of the singing classes no further progress has been made in this department. The committee are most anxious to reopen the singing classes, but want of funds is one of their great difficulties; indeed, we may say that as additional funds are obtained, the committee hope to have better apparatus, well built and commodious school-houses, female teachers, and, if funds are available, a higher class of schools where English may be taught along with the vernaculars. Before closing this address, I have to convey to your, sir, our warm thanks for your kindness in consenting to preside on this occasion. Our acknowledgments are also due to the ladies and gentlemen who have graced this assembly to-day, to our host Mr. V. J. Sankersett for his kindly allowing us the use of this splendid family mansion on this occasion, and to Mr. Shantaram Narayen for his helping the secretary by contributing books towards the prizes distributed to-day.

Mr. Justice Gibbs, addressing the president and gentlemen of the Society, said he had felt very much pleasure in presiding that evening over the exhibition and examination of the girls connected with the Students' Literary and Scientific Society. The secretary had just reminded him that this was the first occasion since 1867, when Sir Bartle Frere presided over a similar meeting of the school, that the public had been invited to attend its examination. He rejoiced to find from the report that the good cause of female education was still flourishing. If this were the only school that existed in Bombay for the education of native female children, they would be obliged to admit that very little had been done; but such was not the case. It was, he thought, in 1849 that this Society started the first female school, with forty-four pupils, but much had been done since then. This Society had itself thrown out two very strong offshoots—viz., the Parsee Girls' School in 1859 and the Gujerati Hindoo-speaking Girls' School in 1866. This was not all, for the good example of the Society had been followed by many other people, not only in Bombay, but in other parts of the Presidency; and at the present moment it was a matter of pleasure that they found schools for the education of females were not the exceptional things they used to be in former days. Those who could remember Bombay as it was twenty-five years ago, and compared it with what it was now, could not, he thought, fail to see how prominent an element in social advancement and civilization woman had become. He could well remember the time when none but females of the lowest orders were seen in the streets of Bombay; Parsee ladies could not go out but in closed gharries separated from their husbands, their brothers, or their sons; while Hindoo ladies were kept even more secluded. But what a difference there was now! The shores of this island were dotted on an evening with the picturesque dresses of Parsee ladies taking their walks in company with their husbands or brothers, and enjoying the fresh sea-breezes; while not unfrequently were to be seen Hindoo ladies walking with Hindoo gentlemen, in the same occupation, their presence adding to the gaiety of the scene. These were all great signs of civilisation in Bombay. And what was the cause of this advancement in the position of native ladies? The cause was clear. That same education which led a few students of the old Elphinstone School to start female schools led them to feel in their own homes the want of helpmeets fit for them to associate with. Schools, at which girls could be taught, were established, and the result had been that men found their homes more congenial because adorned by those who could converse with them not only upon domestic, but on social, topics. Thus within the last ten or fifteen years, the native woman had been rising higher in the scale of social life, and, approaching nearer to the position held by her sisters in the West, had been raised from that state of serfdom which, owing to the custom of later years, she had fallen into. He said this, remembering that he was speaking in the presence of many Marathi gentlemen who were all aware that in former days the position of wives and mothers of Marathi gentlemen was very different from what it was a few years ago. He himself could well remember the respect paid by two Sirdar gentlemen in the Deccan to their mother, and he could also well remember the force with which that old lady's words had fallen on the ears of her sons, and what a good effect they had upon them. He felt that education was raising woman to her proper sphere, and the result would be a nearer approach to that comfort which blesses so many happy homes in Europe. Turning to Dr. Bhau Dajee, the hon. gentleman said—In initiating this good end the Society over which you, sir, so ably preside has been a principal instrument. Long may that Society flourish, not to be the sole champion of female education—happily that time has passed—but to inquire into those scientific and other matters which all tend to elucidate the true causes of progress, and which will lead those who search deeply into them to that true wisdom which will be found a source of comfort when almost all other things in this world have failed. (Great applause.)

Mr. Venayekrao Juggonnathjee then distributed flowers among his guests, and the proceedings terminated.

BOMBAY COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

THE following Government Resolution was issued on Friday:—The annual report of the Bombay Court of Small Causes for the calendar year 1871 discloses one or two facts which merit attention. Although the number of suits instituted was only a trifle larger than the number in the previous year, the number of suits under the extended jurisdiction was considerably lower in 1871 than in 1870, whilst the number of suits for sums under Rs. 10 exhibited a marked increase, and there was a falling off of more than Rs. 15,000 in the amount of net receipts in excess of expenditure.

2. The number of suits instituted in 1871 was 28,906, or 95 more than in 1870. This fractional increase in the number of suits instituted was, however, accompanied by a diminution of very nearly three lakhs, or in exact figures Rs. 2,95,787 in the amount litigated.

3. Of suits under the extended jurisdiction there were only 872 instituted in 1871, or 217 less than in the previous year, and fewer than in any year except the first in which the extended jurisdiction was exercised. On the other hand the number of suits brought for the recovery of petty sums under Rs. 10 was 3,278, or 434 more than in 1870, and far higher than the number in any preceding year up to 1862-63. In 22,584 suits, or more than three-fourths of the total number of causes instituted, the sums claimed were less than Rs. 100. The average amount litigated in each suit in 1871 was Rs. 88-2-10 as compared with Rs. 98-11-9 in 1870, thus showing a considerable decrease. The hope expressed by the First Judge in his report for 1870, that the increase in the number of suits brought for the recovery of trivial amounts would "be found susceptible of repression" has not proved well founded, as the number of these suits brought during the year under review has been abnormally large, and as remarked in the Resolution of Government on Mr. O'Leary's Report for 1870, there seems at present to be no practicable mode of imposing a check upon the institution of these petty suits.

4. The First Judge is inclined to attribute the very minute increase in the total number of suits instituted and the heavy diminution in the sum litigated to "a certain amount of depression of trade in Bombay," and considers that in all probability the large decrease in the number of suits under the extended jurisdiction is in great measure due to the practice recently established in the High Court, under which in what are termed short causes a decree can be obtained in a few weeks, followed on application by an order for immediate execution. A suitor, therefore, whose claim only slightly exceeds Rs. 1,000 can now in the High Court sue for the total amount of his demand without abandoning the excess above the Rs. 1,000, as he would be forced to do if he brought his action in the Small Cause Court, and can obtain a decree for the full amount in the same time that one for only Rs. 1,000 could be procured in the Small Cause Court. He consequently loses no time by instituting his suit in the High Court, whilst he is not compelled to abandon any portion of his claim, and pays less in the shape of Court Fees. He, therefore, has no longer any inducement to lead him to sue his debtor in the Small Cause Court in preference to the High Court. This explanation would seem partially to account for the decrease in the number of suits for the recovery of sums exceeding Rs. 500 instituted during the year 1871.

5. The number of cases disposed of during the year was 29,400 against 28,768 in 1870. In 17,189 suits the judgment was in favour of the plaintiff, and in 645 for the defendant. 3,172 suits were struck off, 6,761 compromised, and in 1,633 the plaintiff was non-suited. 3,009 suits remained undecided on 31st December 1871, but in 1,580 of this number the suits were not returnable until after that date, and 1,016 had been adjourned for want of service. 413 suits remained undecided for various other reasons.

6. The number of suits decided *exparte* does not appear from the returns which accompany the report. In future reports the number of cases so decided should be specified. In 66 cases one or other of the parties to the suit was represented by Barristers, in 833 by Attorneys, and in 2,438 by Pleaders practising in the Courts.

7. 15,776 writs of execution were issued in 1871 as compared with 16,253 in the previous year, but the number of commitments to prison (1,252) in 1871 was slightly larger than the number (1,234) in 1870. There was also a small increase in the number of attachments issued.

8. From Statement No. 14 it appears that the number of cases decided by the First, Second, Third and Fourth Judges was respectively 1,120, 6,631, 6,344 and 5,372. The number disposed of by the First Judge was 401 higher than in 1870. Mr. O'Leary accounts for this by remarking that he was absent on leave for more than two months in 1870, but for less than one month in 1871, and also that in consequence of the diminution in the number of suits under the extended jurisdiction he took up a number of the smaller cases which otherwise would have been heard by the other Judges. Of 773 applications made to the Full Court from the decisions of a single Judge 301 were against the decisions of the Second Judge. In 213 cases, 111 of which had been disposed of by the Second Judge, rules were granted to show cause, and in 139 cases, 73 of which had been tried by the Second and 35 by the Third Judge, now trials were ordered. The large number of new trials granted in cases decided by the Second Judge is a very significant fact, which should induce increased care in the disposal of causes by the functionary concerned.

9. The net amount of fees, &c., credited to Government in the year under review was Rs. 2,18,819, as compared with Rs. 2,40,339 in the previous year, exhibiting a decrease of Rs. 21,511. The expenditure, however, fell from Rs. 1,77,101 in 1870 to Rs 1,70,849 in 1871, being a decrease of Rs. 6,252. This saving was mainly the result of the reduction of the rent of the building hired as a Court House from Rs. 1,725 to Rs. 1,054 per mensem. The new lease came into effect from 1st April 1871. The charge for office establishment was Rs. 1,028 less in 1871 than in 1870, but the cost of printing was somewhat larger in 1871 than in the preceding year, and there was an increase of Rs. 641 in the item "Contingent Expenses."

10. On the whole the return of work done is satisfactory, and creditable to the Judges, but the tendency to an increase of petty litigation is a circumstance to be regretted.

INDIAN ITEMS.

TRANQUEBAR STATION HOSPITAL.—As it has been found that this Hospital is not needed, the Madras Government have directed that it be closed.

SMALL-POX was very prevalent in the bazaar at Roorkee last week, having been taken there, in all probability, by the pilgrims on their way to and from Hurdwar.

A CORRESPONDENT from Mangalore boasts that the local judge can speak more languages than any other judge in India. He is said to know nineteen different languages.

FROM the *Calcutta Gazette* we learn that from the 1st of August 1872, the wastage allowance on cargoes of salt imported from Europe in steamers, *via* Suez Canal, will be 5 per cent.

APPLICATIONS to purchase lots of waste land comprising 2,000 acres, 718 acres, 513 acres, 157 acres, and 740 acres, in the Lakimpore district, have lately been made to the Deputy Commissioner.

BABU HARI MOHAN RAY, one of the recently appointed Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, has resigned the appointment, and his resignation has been accepted by the Lieutenant-Governor.

MADRAS—or rather a certain portion if it—was favoured on Thursday morning with a slight shower of rain. As a shower, it was a failure: as a promise of better things to come it was very welcome.—*Madras Mail.*

A TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION has been organized at Agra. Of the seventy-seven members who joined it at its formation last Monday night, seventy were soldiers. To the Rev. Mr. Gregson belongs the credit of the movement.

THE man who attempted to cut down Mr. F. S. Growse, Assistant Magistrate of Muttra, was the other day sentenced by the Sessions Judge to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. The would-be assassin is described as a weak, insignificant fellow.

A SHOWER OF BLOOD.—The *Benares Akhbar* of the 29th February learns from a contemporary that drops of blood recently rained at Moradabad. In several mohullas—as Lohagurh, Deendarpura, and Mohulla-i-Turrashan—hundreds of persons saw blood-drops on the floors and screens of their houses, and on their clothes. Our native contemporaries are always reporting something wonderful.

THOU SHALT NOT COVET," &c.—The following is from the *Oude Excelsior*:—A young officer has been found guilty of sending to the wife of a gentleman holding a high post in this station, a letter couched in indescribably affectionate terms, and beginning *My dear wifey*. This highly indiscreet officer is consequently permitted to sell out, under the peculiar terms there being no compulsion *only you must*, or rather it would be much better for you. In short the result is described by saying, "Of two evils choose the least."

BABOO NEMY CHURN BOSE having passed the prescribed examination in the month of February last, was sworn in yesterday and admitted on the roll of Attorneys of the High Court of Calcutta.—*Indian Daily News.*

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION OF BRITISH BURMAH.—While sanctioning a revision of the judicial administration of British Burmah, the Government of India have approved of the proposal made by the Chief Commissioner in connection with certain changes and reductions in the judicial agency in that province, and of the appointment of Major Duff, 3rd Grade Deputy Commissioner, as Judge of the town of Moulmein, on the m

to be explained or vindicated. Let the same rule apply to matters financial; let the Secretary of State be in this as in other respects practically the Agent of the Government of India, with whom rests the real responsibility. As matters now are it appears that the financial plans of that Government are liable at any time to derangement, and the loan liabilities and other expenditure of the country to increase, at the discretion of an absent and irresponsible authority, subject only to such control as is at present exercised by Parliament, the value of which we have not as yet had much cause to appreciate. In conclusion, my Lord, I wish to say a single sentence as to the conversion of the five per cent loan alluded to in the budget exposition. We are told that the stock-holders were offered the option of transferring their holdings to a new 4½ per-cent. loan. Theoretically, all certainly had this option given them, but practically it was denied to many, the Financial Department having attached to the option conditions which put it absolutely beyond the reach of many. These conditions were foreign to all previous practice of the Government, and foreign to ordinary business custom, and therefore such as the stock-holders had no reason to expect or prepare for. A simple alternative measure which could not have affected in the smallest degree the success of the conversion scheme, nor imperilled a rupee of Government money, was proposed to the department of which the hon. member is the head, but at once rejected. I do not say that bare justice was not done—far from it—but I hold that in matters such as these the Government should exercise the utmost liberality consistent with the interests of the State; and I exceedingly regret the harsh line adopted by the Financial Department on the occasion in question.

The Hon. Mr. Stewart said—My Lord, I do not intend to occupy the time of the Council by any endeavour to follow the hon. finance member through the mass of statements and figures contained in his budget. I shall rather select for remark a few points which seem to me important, both in themselves and in relation to the policy with which they are connected. And first I would acknowledge the clearness and explicitness of the hon. member's exposition—an exposition which deals with certain facts which I cannot regard as altogether satisfactory, and asserts certain conclusions in which I cannot agree, but which is, on the whole, very plain and intelligible. I agree with Sir Richard Temple in his remarks regarding what he has termed "windfalls," both in regard to the light in which they should be regarded, and the manner in which they should be treated. I see no objection to their being included in the general revenue so long as they are clearly entered in the accounts and brought to notice in dealing with the financial position. On the contrary, I see some advantage in this course, for if these items are dealt with separately and exceptionally, we must expect that certain items of expenditure will also be dealt with exceptionally; and this, I think, would be to admit a dangerous principle, and one which under pressure might lead us further than could be justified or foreseen. My Lord, not the least striking fact of the accounts before us appears to be the large and unexpected surplus disclosed alike in 1870-71 and in the year just closed—a surplus amounting to 1½ millions in the former, and 2½ millions in the latter, against a budget estimate of a surplus of £200,000 and £93,000 respectively. Now, there is here a very wide divergence between the calculations on which the financial policy of the past two years was based and the figures which represent the actual or regular estimated receipts of these years, and I am not prepared to accept as an altogether satisfactory explanation of this extreme divergence the variations in the opium receipts and the other incidents which the hon. member has offered as its justification. I fully admit that opium, as it is a very large, so it is also an extremely speculative constituent in the receipts, and one which it is probably impossible to forecast with exactness, but I think it is almost as unwise to err on the side of too great caution as of too little, and when I reflect that during the five years ending with 1871-72 the receipts from Bengal opium have been under-estimated four times, and that not by small amounts, but by sums varying from half a million to a million and a quarter per annum, and averaging, I think, about £850 000, and that they have only once been over-estimated by an amount of £310,000, I think I may fairly conclude that the error of our finance in this matter has been, not an oversanguine but an unnecessarily gloomy measurement of prospect. I will not deny to the Administrations and to the Finance Department the credit of those reductions in expenditure which they claim, and which have doubtless contributed to the surplus of the last two years; on the contrary, I would acknowledge these reductions, and express my earnest hope and full belief that the Government will not halt in their anxious endeavours to reduce expenditure still further where that may be practicable. What I do say is, that I think these reductions should have been more clearly foreseen and more generously allowed for. In estimating the financial position for the present year I think that this error of overcaution is again visible. I cannot think that an estimate of Rupees 1,200 for opium is sufficient in view of existing values, of the quantity to be disposed of, and of prospects generally. I see nothing in the prospect before us to render it necessary to base the estimate on so heavy a decline from present currency—indeed, looking at the matter broadly and at the same time cautiously, and making every reasonable allowance for contingencies, I think that the estimate of the year might fairly have been taken at, at least, Rs. 1,250, and even that I should consider low. To my mind there is something re-assuring in the opinion expressed by H. M.'s Consul at Hankow in the report lately published in the *Gazette of India*, that the consumption of opium in China is not increasing proportionately to any increase in the growth of the indigenous drug, the consumption of the two descriptions resting on the tastes and requirements of entirely different classes of Chinese people. I think that inasmuch as the average sale-price of Bengal opium during the last five years has been Rs. 1,284 per chest, and inasmuch as there seems to be nothing to warrant the expectation of any very sudden or extraordinary fall, Rs. 1,200 is a too low—not, as the hon. member puts it, "a safe and moderate estimate." I think that, judging by the past, we may at least be satisfied that the estimates of receipts for the current year are not overstated, and that the estimates of expenditure are not understated in the matter of opium. I have said that I think the receipts are underestimated, and on the whole I am prepared to anticipate that the result of the hon. member's proposals, if they are accepted, will be another year of surplus. And this brings me to the subject immediately before the Council—the revival of the income-tax. My Lord, I shall not vote lightly on the matter, but I must vote against this proposal. I am of those who think the income-tax a tax unsuited to this country, intensely disliked by the masses of the people, and a tax, above all others, the most likely to lead to injustice and oppression. It is a tax which, however it may since have come to be regarded, was imposed in the first instance to meet a great fiscal emergency, and under a pledge from Government, at least a strong and justifiable conviction on the part of the public, that the Government regarded it as a temporary measure. The Right Hon. Mr. Massey in 1868 described an income-tax in the words of the greatest of living financiers as a "mighty engine" of finance. My Lord, it is a mighty engine of finance; it is an engine, in my humble judgment, suited above others to emergent circumstances, but is an engine which, especially in this country, should be reserved for such circumstances; and I do not think that such circumstances exist at present. I have not had the advantage of considering the working of the tax in the light of the full information which I should have liked to possess on so grave a subject, but, viewed in the light of such information as I have before me, in the light of the circumstances which attended its original imposition and subsequent renewals, in the light of what I conceive to be the present financial position, and the purpose for which such a tax should be reserved, I do not feel justified, even on due consideration of the exceptional position of the Government, and I assure your Lordship that I have fully considered this subject, in voting for its revival. I do not overlook the fact that if the tax be not re-imposed now it may be somewhat difficult should the Government hereafter determine on proposing it as a permanent part of our fiscal system, to re-impose it in normal times; but I should be glad to see the machinery broken up, for I think the tax unsuited for times of peace and plenty, while I do believe that should, unhappily, a time of grave emergency or disaster again overtake us, the people of this country will cheerfully consent to its re-imposition, all the more cheerfully and all the more readily in that they were relieved from its burden when its burden could be dispensed with. If, however, this bill should pass, I shall have satisfaction in thinking that it has been materially modified in the right direction, for I regard the exception of incomes between 750 and 1,000, and the acceptance of last year's assessments as the basis of the payments for this year, as two most wise and important concessions—concessions which, as regards the present year, will go far to mitigate, though they cannot remove, my objections to the impost, or reconcile me to see it still occupying a place in our fiscal system. My Lord, I have heretofore understood that the object of our finance was so to arrange as that revenue and expenditure within the year might about balance each other, and no doubt this is still the object; but there are certain expressions in the hon'ble member's statement which lead me to doubt whether this is now so simply and directly as formerly the end that is aimed at. In referring to the surplus of 1870-71 the hon'ble member remarks that that surplus was wanted as "a partial set-off against the deficits of former years." And again, "Our hope is that on the combined result of a series of years there will be a sufficiently even balance between the incomings and out-goings of the treasury." Now, I fear that with such an aim, or even (for I do not think this is the aim) with such a tendency as this, we might drift into a condition not to be contemplated with satisfaction, for if one year there is a surplus we may be told that it is required to compensate for former deficits, and if another year there is a deficit we may be told, though I do not think we will, that the deficit may stand against a previous surplus. The only safe system, as it seems to me, is year by year to finance for an equilibrium or slight surplus, and if, as doubtless there will be, there is in one year a surplus, and in another a deficit, to allow for or recoup that surplus or deficit in the year following. The hon'ble member has referred to the trade of India in terms of satisfaction. I regret that, as regards the import trade of Bengal, I cannot share in his satisfaction. This trade, for a long time past, has not on the whole been profitable to those engaged in it, and it should be borne in view that had it not been for the cheapness of money in England and the consequent facilities for enterprise of this nature, the imports would probably have been even smaller than they have been. The cash balances have been referred to by the hon'ble member as "satisfactorily large, though not too high for the requirements of the country, present and prospective." Now, the cash balances amount to over 24 millions, and this seems in the light of probable requirements and of the declarations of previous Ministers an amount altogether excessive and out of proportion. Previous Finance Ministers have stated 10 to 12 millions sterling as the balance required for the current expenses of the State, and I think that it behoves us to enquire what means have been adopted to utilise the excess; what return has been received from this large capital, part of which is admittedly derived from the proceeds of interest bearing loans. I cannot find, in the explanation of the hon'ble member that these sums have not been lying idle, but have been made to subserve the interests of commerce, any satisfactory reply to this enquiry, for I submit that it is no part of the duty of the State to serve the interests of trade at the expense of the whole country, and that if the principle laid down be adopted, there is nothing to prevent its further expansion—nothing to prevent the justification of an impost on all classes for the benefit of one class or even of one section of a class. If the surplus cash balances of the past year had been utilised at even the most moderate rate of interest, the result would have been a very considerable increase in the revenue or decrease in the expenditure, and I hope, in view of the large balances which I infer the treasury is like to be filled with during the current year, that some means will be taken to make use of the surplus over requirements with such an end in view as any prudent private individual would endeavour to arrive at in his own case. It has often seemed to me that it would be advisable to publish a statement of the composition of the cash balances that the public might know what portion of these is liable to be called up, and what portion may reasonably be reckoned on as more or less permanently available, and I would venture to call the hon'ble member's attention to this point as one worthy of his consideration. I have not overlooked the general information on the subject contained in his statement, but what I suggest is something more specific and detailed. My Lord, I cannot think that such general explanation as that time has been required for the elaboration of canal projects and for the determination of the railway gauge, and that there are "times and seasons for borrowing," an explanation which can justify such a course as that of raising loans in anticipation of requirements. I think, on the contrary, that the country has a right to expect that monies, the interest of which it is called upon to bear, shall not be raised until it is clear that they can be at once utilised. My hon'ble friend has alluded to the politico-economic defects of our fiscal system, but he has not seen his way to propose a remedy. I can understand the disadvantage at which recent lamentable circumstances have placed him in his matter, and I shall here confine myself to expressing a hope that next year he may be able to tell the Council that he has taken these defects into his consideration with a view to definite action towards their removal. There is only one other point, my Lord, on which I desire to say a word—the subject of local and municipal taxation. The former, I see, has increased within the year by about three quarters of a million; respecting the latter I find no precise information. Together I have no doubt they form a sore burden on the people, one which should by no means be lost sight of in determining the amount and incidence of our taxation for imperial purposes. I think, too, that we shall do well to consider carefully and with extreme rigour any legislation to facilitate the raising of local and municipal taxes which may be asked at our hands by any of the local Governments, for I agree with my hon'ble friend, Mr. Chapman, in much of what he said on this subject on a late occasion, and I do think that the power of indefinitely taxing the people, even for purposes in themselves the most laudable and desirable, is a power which should not be lightly committed, and which, when committed, should not be lightly continued to any local administration. My Lord, the finances of India are an enormous subject, and I am aware that, probably under any circumstances, and certainly with the limited time and opportunities at my disposal, it is impossible for me even to attempt a satisfactory review of the subject. I have, however, deemed it my duty frankly to express my views, and if, in doing so, I have spoken too strongly, I hope my hon'ble friend will believe that this has not arisen from any desire to underestimate or overlook the arduous and most difficult duties of his great position.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chapman was satisfied that the Government of India could not have, with propriety, adopted any other course than the one now proposed, to be taken; and considering the justice of direct taxation he would give his vote in support of the bill. Considering the inestimable boon which the Government afforded in the protection to life and property in the country, he did not think that any one could reconcile his consience to allow a large and increasing class to escape taxation. For his own part, he was satisfied that if his hon'ble friend, Sir Richard Temple, had it in his power to remit taxation, there were many other burdens which bore more heavily upon the people and which he (Mr. Chapman) would prefer to see remitted before the income-tax. There were, first, those abominable transit duties which yielded the small sum of £150,000, the duty upon the export of rice, which was indispensible, yielding £509,000; above all, the unequal duties upon salt in the different presidencies, and the claims of the provincial services. These four he had mentioned had in his opinion preferential claims upon Government for remission With reference to his views on the administration of the tax, he would state candidly and frankly that the abuses connected with its administration were great, but were susceptible of being diminished, and were for a fact fast diminishing. The raising of the minimum of incomes fixed in a great measure tended to remove some of the most glaring evils connected with it, and he could not help expressing his surprise that the evils which the tax had occasioned were not greater than what they were. He would not say that an income-tax was the best tax which could be imposed, but he would maintain that until some genius arose and devised some better means of meeting the difficulty of making up for deficits, and who had not yet appeared, this tax was the best that could be imposed. If it was intended to be retained as a permanent part of the financial system of the country, it was the bounden duty of Government to consider the best method of assessment. In his opinion an assessment, when once made, ought to hold good for five years, and no revenue from land ought to fall under the incidence of the tax. The tax, as it stood, ought never to be made use of, in his opinion, in ordinary times, but should only be resorted to to stop holes of deficit, and be steadily maintained at an uniform rate. With reference to the alleged unpopularity of the tax he would draw the attention of the Council to the fact of the very small interest taken in its discussion, proved by the very small number then present in Council that day; and he would state that the discussions which had taken place on former occasions were unhealthy and unwholesome. All were to some extent in the dark at present as to the best means of administering the tax, but the evils would, he thought, be to a great extent removed under the measures now proposed. He was also of opinion that although the tax was essentially just in principle, other interests had a preferential claim on Government for relief, though an income-tax of only one per cent. in ordinary times seemed to him right and proper. With reference to what had on former occasions fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Inglis, Mr. Chapman was glad to find that though Sir William Muir had couched his sentiments in very cautious terms, he now had to a great extent changed his opinion in regard to the evils of the income-tax. With reference to what had been stated that in times of danger no wise Government could afford to impose this tax, Mr. Chapman would deny this statement *in toto*, as the interests of the people who were exposed to its incidence were identical with those of the British Government—a wise view with which he quite concurred. With reference to the budget itself he had a few points to notice. He was glad to find, in spite of the recent Looshai War and the Delhi Camp of Exercise, a large reduction in the military expenditure of the country, though he was inclined to think that the reductions were not of a lasting character, and indicated no real economy. He fully agreed with the Hon'ble Mr. Bullen Smith that the public were entitled to a more clear and explicit statement and explanation of all assets and liabilities of the income-tax and expenditure of the country than that which had been given to the Council by his hon'ble friend, Sir Richard Temple. The public were entitled to demand such a statement, especially a statement of the liabilities and assets, direct and immediate; and unless the veil of mystery were removed, the public would never rest satisfied. With these remarks he intended to give his vote in favour of the retention of the bill for imposing duties upon incomes for one year.

(To be continued.)

THE Council met on Tuesday at Government House at 11 a.m. with a full attendance of members.

NAT.VE PASSENGER SHIPS ACT.

The Hon. Mr. Chapman moved that the report of the Select Committee on the bill to amend Act XV. of 1870 be taken into consideration. He repeated what he had stated on former occasions, that the intention of the Act was to prevent the overcrowding of native passengers in native pilgrim-ships, and to make certain modifications in regard to steamers. The bill was passed with an amendment authorising the local Government to exempt any steamer or class of steamers carrying not more than sixty passengers for any period not exceeding one year.

PATTERNS AND DESIGNS BILL.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Stewart the bill for the protection of patterns and designs was taken into consideration, and duly passed.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Stephen made a long speech explanatory of the different heads of the bill, and concluded by moving a long list of amendments which were attached to the supplementary report of the Select Committee. These amendments were for the most part of an unimportant character, and, with a few modifications made in them on the motion of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, were agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Ellis moved the omission of the first paragraph of section 72 of the bill, and proposed to substitute the following—"That no magistrate shall have jurisdiction to enquire into a complaint or try a charge against a European British subject unless he is a magistrate of the first class and a justice of the peace,"—the object of the amendment being to enable native covenanted civil servants to have the same jurisdiction over European British subjects as was given to other judicial authorities. He thought that it would be invidious not to give native covenanted civil servants these powers, as they had by their long residence and study in England fully qualified themselves to exercise such powers. He said that the effect of his amendment would be very trifling, as there were at present but four natives who had been admitted into the covenanted service, and that it would be anomalous not to give them as magistrates and sessions judges a jurisdiction which they would necessarily exercise when they came to be transported to a seat on the Bench of the High Court.

The Hon. Mr. Chapman opposed the amendment, on the ground that the committee were bound by the proposition they had put forward in their preliminary report regarding this matter, and he considered that it would be a breach of faith if they would now in any way extend the jurisdiction which it was proposed to be given over European British subjects, although he personally agreed with the observations which had fallen from Mr. Ellis.

The Hon. Mr. Robinson also opposed the amendment, on the ground that it was going beyond the proposition which was laid before the public, and which had been so loyally accepted by them, and because it would afford a vast field of discussion, and very likely lead to the postponement of the passing of the bill.

The Hon Mr. Inglis also opposed the motion on very much the same ground.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor also thought that it would be very unwise to re-open this question, and observed that as the committee had put forward certain propositions which the public had so readily and with such good feeling accepted, they should not now depart from them. He must confess that he had not thoroughly understood the state of the law relating to justices of the peace when he had signed the report, and he would therefore say that he had not quite made up his mind on the subject, and should like to hear what other hon. members had to say before he made up his mind as to how he should vote.

General Norman said that he was unable to support the motion. He was aware that in the presidency towns the jurisdiction exercised by native magistrates over European British subjects had not been attended with any bad results, but he did not think it desirable that that jurisdiction should be extended to the mofussil.

The Hon. Mr. Stephen said that the privilege of exemption was the privilege of the prisoner, and not the privilege of the judge; and as Europeans had an objection to be tried by a native, considering the position in which he stood, the question was whether they would put him in a position to which he was decidedly averse. It was a feeling—and, he must admit, not an unnatural one—that a man should wish to be tried by his own countrymen. He would therefore oppose the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Strachey said that he also was unable to support the amendment. It appeared to him that there was no question of principle involved in it at all. For his own part, he felt bound to adhere to the compromise which had been come to two months ago, and to the meaning of which he had never had any doubt whatever.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief said that he would accept the amendment so far as it proposed to give this jurisdiction to native covenanted civil servants who had gone to England with great expense, and had fully qualified themselves to exercise the same jurisdiction as the European members of the service, and had acquainted themselves with the habits and customs of Europeans.

His Excellency the President said that his vote would be in conformity with the sentiments expressed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. He thought that when native justices had exercised jurisdiction over Europeans in the presidency towns with so much satisfaction, he did not see why the limited jurisdiction now proposed to be given over Europeans in the mofussil should not be entrusted to native covenanted civil servants, who had, as the Commander-in-Chief had stated, fully qualified themselves to exercise the same jurisdiction as the European members of the service. Besides, there was not that difference between the circumstances of the mofussil and presidency towns as there was a few years ago. On these grounds he would vote for the amendment.

After a few further remarks from the Hon. Mr. Ellis and the Lieutenant-Governor,

The Hon. Sir Richard Temple said that the reason why he did not express any opinion before was that he felt that this question did slightly involve that grave question—whether all civil appointments should be thrown open to the natives. That had, however, been decided by superior authority. That being so, it seemed to him improper that any distinction should be made between the jurisdiction exercised by native civil servants and their European brethren. He would therefore vote in favour of the amendment.

The motion was then put to the vote and lost.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief moved the omission of the second para. of section 74 of the bill. He said that if this section would affect only those classes for which it was proposed, namely, the troublesome and irrepressive European, he would have no objection to raise to it. But, as Mr. Chapman had stated, it was not only the loafer, but persons of the highest respectability, that might be subjected to it. He thought that the manner of dealing with the loafer should be somewhat similar to the provision that was lately made for the deportation of those who were brought out in charge of horses—the persons who brought them out should be liable for the expense of their deportation. If a poor man were wrongfully put into jail under this provision, he would have no redress; and such a punishment to a man of the respectable classes would be simply ruinous. If this provision was intended to apply merely to the loafer, what need then was there for a heavy fine of one thousand rupees? Moreover, he thought it ought to be remembered that under this provision Europeans might be imprisoned in every district in the country, and he would ask whether Government was prepared to provide suitable accommodation everywhere. He thought it might be assumed that military law was more severe and more restrictive than the provision which was now proposed to be adopted, it would be found that the commanding officer, who was a person of infinitely longer standing than the officers who were empowered to act under this provision, could only inflict imprisonment upon a soldier for 28 days, and a regimental court-martial for 42 days. He therefore did not see why a magistrate of the first class, who was an officer of three or four years' standing, should have power to inflict so long a period of imprisonment as three months. He might also ask what grave offences Europeans in the country were now, or would be, guilty of to merit such harsh treatment. For these considerations he would move his amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Stewart said that he was one of the committee who drafted the resolutions upon which this provision was based, and he took very much the same view of the subject as that taken by Mr. Stephen. Practically he thought the Council were bound by the recommendations the committee then made.

The Hon. Mr. Chapman said that His Excellency could hardly have had time to read the exceedingly voluminous papers before the Council. He would find from them that there the testimony was quite concurrent from all quarters that the evil of having to send down to the High Court petty cases, with the inconvenience of sending witnesses, was very great. With regard to the places of imprisonment, it was provided that sentences should only be carried out in places which the local Government considered fit. He thought that a man who was fit to send a native to jail for two years, and flog him and fine him, was competent to deal with the cases of European British subjects, and inflict a punishment of imprisonment for three months.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor quite admitted that the body of merchants and planters scattered over the country were a much better-behaved set of men than they were in former days. But while they were more orderly, they were now a much more numerous class, and it became absolutely necessary to make some provision for the speedy trial of petty cases. With regard to prison accommodation the local Governments would take care that Europeans were not confined in places unfit for them. The establishment of central jails all over the country, and the facility afforded by railways and steamers for transporting prisoners, were quite sufficient to enable the Government to make proper arrangements in this respect.

The Hon. Mr. Ellis said he was unable to concur with the arguments put forward by the Commander-in-Chief. He thought that it would be a boon to the offender himself to have speedy justice administered to him rather than to be kept in confinement for an indefinite period by being committed and sent down for trial by the High Court for every petty offence. With regard to the observation as to the powers of commanding officers, he would remark he thought that the reason for curtailing their powers was that they were martial-minded men, not judicial-minded, whereas a magistrate was a trained judicial official.

The Hon. Sir Richard Temple said he believed the main reason for this provision was the great increase of Europeans of the lower classes in the country, which was one of the necessary evils which was concomitant with some of the greatest improvements of the age, such as the establisment of railways, telegraphs, and the like; and that being the case, he thought that the Council should consider not only the interests of the offender himself, but the persons with whom he might come into contact, and he did not believe that the offender himself would be in any worse position in consequence of the proposed provision in the bill. On these grounds he would vote against the amendment.

His Excellency the President said that he regretted he was unable to support the amendment as it stood, but he would have been glad to have supported His Excellency if he had confined his amendment to a reduction of the amount of fine. He did not think that the class of Europeans against whom this provision was directed was so much to blame as was supposed. He thought that in the great majority of cases they were more unfortunate than guilty, and there were a great number of respectable and valuable elements in the character of the men. He could not, however, doubt that the class of magistrates who would deal with these cases were quite qualified to do so. He agreed with the Commander-in-Chief in thinking that there was something inconsistent in reference to the amount of fine. He thought also that the institution of central jails, which was nearly completed all over the country, had provided proper places for the imprisonment of Europeans for this short term.

The amendment was then put and negatived.

After a short discussion upon the remaining amendments upon the paper, most of which were either negatived or withdrawn, the bill, as amended, was, on the motion of Mr. Stephen, passed.

The Council then adjourned till the next day.—*English-man.*

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—The easy digestibility of this Oil is one of its peculiar characteristics. In evidence before the Parliamentary Committee on the Adulteration of Drugs, Dr. Letheby, Medical Officer of Health to the City of London, observed: "Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil will stay for a longer time on the stomach than any other; it may be because of the care used in the preparation of it; he may get rid of certain acrid principles which we cannot recognise, but which are apt to disagree with the stomach." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

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The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:—

		Per	Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight		1s. 11 1/2	do.
" 3 do.		1s. 11¾d.	do.
" 1 do.		1s. 11 1/8d.	do.
" demand		1s. 11 1/16d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland	demand	1s. 11 1/16d.	do.
On Paris	demand		
On Circular Notes, payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c.		1s. 11d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realisation, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 19th April 1872.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on daily balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

INTEREST at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1872.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, LAHORE, HONGKONG, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AGRA, SHANGHAI, EDINBURGH.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balances fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—

At 4½ per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon.

BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.

SALES AND PURCHASES effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realised.

Every other description of Banking business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, (Limited), or order.

Hours of business—10 to 3; Saturday—10 to 1.

FRED. T. ATKINS,
Bombay, 13th October 1871. Officiating Manager.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

LONDON GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT COMPANY (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£115,000.

TRUSTEES.

MATTHEW HUTTON CHAYTOR, Esq., Chairman National Discount Co.
JOHN YOUNG, Esq. ..... Messrs Turquand, Young & Co.

DIRECTORS.

W. H. ASHURST, Esq. ..... H. M. Post Office.
J. P. BICKERSTETH, Esq. ..... 86, St. James' St., Piccadilly.
D'A. CHAYTOR, Esq. ..... Messrs. Chaytor & Webster.
H. C. CHULTON, Esq. ..... Director, English and Scottish Law Life Office.
Sir THOMAS DAKIN ..... President Great Western Railway of Canada.
H. D. GOOCH, Esq. ..... Maida Hill.
Major W. FLETCHER ..... United Service Club.
W. H. HOLYLAND, Esq. ..... Messrs. Price, Holyland, and Waterhouse.
JERVIS JOHN JERVIS, Esq. ..... Lincoln's Inn.
A. RAYMOND KIRBY, Esq. ..... Queen's Gate.

INDIAN BRANCHES.

CALCUTTA ..... Messrs. ANSTRUTHER & Co. ..... Managing Agents.
MADRAS ..... " PARRY & Co. ..... Agents.
BOMBAY ..... " W. NICOL & Co. ..... "

The objects of the Company are to GUARANTEE the FIDELITY of Persons filling SITUATIONS of TRUST, and to INSURE COMPENSATION for PERSONAL INJURY, or DEATH arising from ACCIDENTS.

The Company has been doing business in CALCUTTA for some years back, and from the favourable result shown, it was decided to open an AGENCY in BOMBAY, under a LOCAL BOARD of DIRECTORS, to which the following Gentlemen have been appointed:—

The Hon. J. A. FORBES ..... Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Capt. G. F. HENRY ..... Superintendent P. & O. Co.
THOS. E. TAYLOR, Esq. ..... Messrs. Lawrence & Co.
HAMILTON MAXWELL, Esq. ..... " W. Nicol & Co.

MEDICAL ADVISER.
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE, Solicitors to Government.

The BONDS of the Company are accepted by HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT, the COURT of CHANCERY, and many RAILWAY COMPANIES, and MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS in the United Kingdom, India, and Australia.

A Special Fund of £20,000 is deposited in the hands of Trustees for the protection of Government Policies.

RATES OF PREMIUM.

GUARANTEE BRANCH.—As the scale of Premium varies according to the nature of the situation and the duties to be performed, reference must be made to the Agents for quotation of the premium in each case.

ACCIDENT BRANCH.—The Risks are divided into Three Classes, ORDINARY, EXTRA, and SPECIAL. The first includes Members of the Legal and Medical Professions, Bankers, Merchants, Clerks, &c. The second includes Civil Engineers, and Naval and Military Officers not on active service. The third includes all persons over 60 years of age, and those engaged in business of a specially hazardous nature.

TABLE. EXAMPLES.

COMPENSATION. Sum payable in event of death.	ANNUAL PREMIUMS. Weekly allowance during Total Disablement.	To secure Weekly Allowance. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	To secure Weekly Allowance a sum in event of death. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	Rates for 3rd class must be ascertained from the Agents.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
2,500	30	31-4	31-8	27-8	41-4	
5,000	60	40	51-4	52-8	67-8	

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—Persons may insure against accident for Rs. 5,000 in case of Death, or Rs. 60 per week while totally disabled for Rs. 16 per annum.

All further information and forms of application may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
12th April. Agents in Bombay.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824.

CHIEF OFFICE,
BARTHOLOMEW LANE, BANK, LONDON, E.C.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

PRESIDENT—SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, BART., F.R.S.

DIRECTORS.

James Alexander, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
Charles George Barnett, Esq., (Barnett, Hoare, Hanbury, and Lloyd.)
George Henry Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park.
James Fletcher, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
William Gladstone, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
Right Hon. George Joachim Goschen, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq.
James Helme, Esq., (Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.)
Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson, Bart., Rowfant.
Sampson Lucas, Esq., (Lucas, Michells & Co.)
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., (Member of the Indian Council.)
Thomas Masterman, Esq., (Director of the Bank of England.)
Joseph Mayer Montefiore, (Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.)
Sir Anthony De Rothschild, Bart., New Court.
Baron Lionel Nathan De Rothschild, M.P.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq., Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

AUDITORS.

Lord Richard Grosvenor, M.P.
Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Richard Hoare, Esq.

FIRE RISKS

Of an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rate.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of Premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon proposals submitted, to issue Policies, and to settle Claims.

Annual premium payable during the whole of Life to secure Rs. 1,000 at death—

Age next Birthday.	Civil. Rs.	a.	Military. Rs.	a.	Age next Birthday.	Civil. Rs.	a.	Military. Rs.	a.
20	31	10	36	10	40	45	0	50	0
25	34	2	39	2	45	50	0	55	0
30	37	2	42	2	50	57	6	62	6
35	40	8	45	8	55	69	0	74	0

The Life Reserve Fund is over NINETY-FOUR LACS OF RUPEES which is irrespective of and in addition to the Paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund, being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies; and, besides this, there is the guarantee of a Subscribed Capital of not less than FIVE CRORES of RUPEES, coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

ALL FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866.

Capital Rs. 5,00,000 (purposely kept at this sum to leave a large surplus to Policyholders) with Power to Increase.

ASSURANCES AT THE LOWEST SAFE RATES.

A return of 10 per cent. of the Premium is *guaranteed* after the 3rd year to those assured on the "With Profit" Scale, with prospect of a quinquennial bonus.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
PUNCTUAL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.

HEAD OFFICE—MEERUT.

CONSULTING ACTUARY.
J. HILL WILLIAMS, Esq.,
VICE-PRESIDENT INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES.

BOMBAY BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. V. REID, Esq. (Messrs. FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.), Merchant.
H. MANISTY, Esq., Solicitor.
W. MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co.), Merchant.

MEDICAL ADVISERS.
E. R. BUTLER, Esq., M.D.
JAM